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No. 107

House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CORREA).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
June 23, 2022.

I hereby appoint the Honorable J. LUIS CORREA to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 10, 2022, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with time equally allocated between the parties and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 11:50 a.m.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PASSAGE OF TITLE IX

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) for 5 minutes.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, today is the 50th anniversary of the passage of Title IX, legislation that revolutionized women's sports and women's access to education.

Since the Education Amendments of 1972 passed, women's participation in sports has skyrocketed. Mr. Speaker, 50 years ago, only 1 out of every 27

women participated in college-level sports. Today, that number is one in five.

Title IX granted women equal access to educational opportunities, including college admissions and teaching positions at postsecondary institutions. Because of this, more women are going to college today than ever before.

While this monumental legislation has strengthened our country and our workforce beyond belief, it is under threat today. Expanding this legislation to include other designations like sexual orientation and gender identity goes beyond the intent of Congress.

It also dilutes protections for women, and in some cases, threatens their safety.

We already knew Democrats were willing to weaponize Title IX when they used it to deny due process to students accused of sexual assault on college campuses.

The rights of due process should not end simply because someone is a student, but, thankfully, the Trump administration set things right on this front.

Now, new threats are emerging. While the advancements made under Title IX have been numerous, the Biden administration is attempting to use this legislation to further a progressive social agenda.

For example, the Biden administration is threatening to hold school lunches hostage if K-12 schools do not agree to a slew of controversial gender-neutral policies.

One of these policies will likely be forcing schools to allow biological males to compete in girls' sports, something already happening at many schools across the country.

The results are in: It erases women. Let me say that again: It erases women.

Ignoring the biological differences between the male and female body is a catastrophe for women, especially in

sports. It destroys a level playing field and makes women second-class citizens in their own sports.

Even the international stage has begun to take notice as the International Swimming Federation voted to restrict many transgender women from competing in international swimming competitions. We have already seen women's records in swimming and track obliterated by biological males.

Athletes give their all to be the best they can be. It is cruel to take the chance of success away from women, especially when it could mean losing out on a college scholarship or other important opportunities.

Perhaps even more concerning is the threat these policies pose to women's safety. It is completely irresponsible to take away a woman's right to privacy and security by mandating gender-neutral spaces.

Allowing biological males, even if they identify as a woman, into women's locker rooms, bathrooms, jails, and domestic violence shelters poses a threat to the safety of women.

I shouldn't have to spell this out for you. It is common sense. Today should be a day of celebration, one where we marvel at the gains women have made in sports and in education, but the Biden administration's actions have certainly put a damper on this momentous anniversary.

It is time for Democrats to regain their senses, and, once again, commit to protecting—protecting—the integrity of women's sports and the safety of women. This political agenda is destructive and unbecoming of a country dedicated to equal opportunity for all.

SLASHING THE FEDERAL DEFICIT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GARCIA) for 5 minutes.

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate President

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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Biden's massive accomplishment of slashing the Federal deficit by more than any other President in the first 16 months.

Mr. Speaker, this is huge. But even better news: Biden is on track to double down on building a better America for generations to come.

This year's deficit is on track to fall by \$1.7 trillion which is the single largest 1-year reduction in American history. I repeat: This is the single largest reduction in American history.

In contrast, the Trump administration increased the Federal budget deficit. Every single year in office, it went up.

I can't say I am surprised, however. This accomplishment of the President is not coincidence. It is the result of a well-designed and well-managed recovery plan from the pandemic.

It is a result of President Biden and Congress passing key legislation like the historical American Rescue Plan which got people back to work, kids back in school, and families healthy again.

It is the result of a President who puts people first—not politics, people.

But on another note, it is no secret that the recent price hikes that have been caused by the war criminal Putin are burdening hardworking families. In fact, Putin's price hike has increased gas prices by \$2 a gallon in many places since Russian troops began to threaten Ukraine, and families are seeing higher prices in the grocery aisles, too.

Sadly, Putin is increasing inflation, not only here in America, but also throughout the globe. House Democrats and President Biden won't stand for this. My colleagues and I are working side by side with the President to lower costs for working people at the gas pump, at the grocery store, and across the shelves.

That is why House Democrats passed critical bills like the Lowering Food and Fuel Costs Act, Ocean Shipping Reform Act, and the Consumer Fuel Price Gouging Prevention Act.

These key bills will strengthen our supply chains, create more maritime jobs in communities like my home district, and lower both gas and goods prices.

Just yesterday, Mr. Speaker, the President announced that he is in favor of taking a pause of 3 months on the Federal gas tax. He has challenged Congress to pass that, to put a pause on the Federal gasoline tax for 3 months.

Now, our tax is 18 cents. That would be 18 cents per gallon every time someone fills up. He challenged all of the Governors to do the same.

Some Governors, like the Governors of Florida and Georgia and others, have already done this. In my State of Texas, that means an additional savings of 20 cents. Added together, that would be 38 cents a gallon.

That is huge. That is a huge savings in cutting prices down. For an average tank of 15 gallons, that would be a savings of \$5.70 every time they fill up.

So I hope that our Governor does like Florida and Georgia and rises to the challenge that the President has made yesterday and puts a pause on Texas' gasoline tax.

House Democrats are taking strong steps. We are joining hands with the President to make sure that we lower rising prices caused by Putin's cruel war in Ukraine. I call on all my Republican colleagues across the aisle to join us.

Most Republicans voted against all those bills that I just mentioned. It is time to act. Enough is enough. I urge them to fight with us for hardworking American families. Together, we can build a better America for today and for generations to come.

HONORING THE LEGACY OF COTTON ROSSEY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. LAMALFA) for 5 minutes.

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with deep, deep regret and sadness over the loss of a local legend, Cotton Rossey, who was 93 years old.

Known as a top rodeo man all over the north State and even all over the country, he is known for winning so many awards and accolades in his job as a rodeo man.

He used to open for the National Finals Rodeo in Las Vegas at least 10 years in a row. He had the Flying U Company, a rodeo company that traveled all over the Western States, bringing his show.

He was always, always improving the show, making it into something spectacular. He would bring ideas from ice skating and others to make the show even more spectacular. He was innovative in that.

He was recognized in 2019 as a Legend of ProRodeo, 1995 ProRodeo Hall of Fame inductee, 1985 PRCA Stock Contractor of the Year, over 60 years doing shows, and over 70 years in rodeo.

He was truly a good man, a nice man, and his family is his legacy, the good people they are, that he leaves behind.

The legacy with the Red Bluff Round-Up and taking stock up there and Colusa Western Days, I have participated in all these things as an observer, the Marysville Stampede. It has just been such a rich part of northern California and the West and, indeed, the whole country.

I will leave you with a quote from him. You know, he was 93, so in recent years, having had to retire somewhat, he said, "I am just the PR man now. I never imagined my rodeo career would be like this. I am the richest guy in the world with memories and friends. I loved every minute of the rodeo business, and I would do it all over again." Such a great memory, indeed.

A good friend of mine; hard to deal with. We are very proud of Cotton Rossey in northern California.

SECURITY FOR OUR SUPREME COURT JUSTICES

Mr. Speaker, any day now, the Supreme Court is expected to make an of-

ficial announcement on their decision in the Dobbs v. Jackson case.

Ever since the draft opinion was leaked, radical leftists have tried to intimidate, threaten, and harass the conservative Justices on the Court.

There have been multiple attacks against pro-life and pregnancy centers across the whole country. A deranged individual was caught plotting to assassinate Justice Brett Kavanaugh and his family at their home.

He was caught carrying a handgun, two clips of ammunition, a tactical knife, pepper spray, a crowbar, a nail punch, duct tape, a hammer, and a screwdriver outside their home.

The White House refused to condemn this heinous crime. The pro-abortion group, Ruth Sent Us, publicly threatened Justice Amy Coney Barrett's children, as well. They tweeted the exact location of the children's school and church, along with the schedules of when they would be there. These radicals are jeopardizing the lives of our Justices' families.

It took a month for congressional Democrats and Senate Leader SCHUMER to bring the Supreme Court Police Parity Act to the floor for a vote. This bill offers security to family members of the Supreme Court Justices, which is more critical than ever.

While unnecessarily delaying the bill, Speaker PELOSI even had the audacity to claim, "Nobody is in danger over the weekend because of our not having a bill." There was an assassination plot. Of course, people were, in fact, in danger.

Despite the slew of threats, I pray that the Court does the right thing for our Nation's unborn and upholds our Constitution.

Overtaking Roe does not ban abortion but rightly returns the abortion debate back to Congress and to the State legislatures. In our Republic, those elected by the people should be the ones to create laws and balance tradeoffs, not judges.

In the nearly 50 years since Roe became the law of the land, over 63 million unborn children have been killed due to judicial activism.

Life begins at the moment of conception, and an overwhelming number of Americans believe in protecting babies still in the womb. In order to preserve our judicial system, we cannot allow these intimidation tactics to win the day. The Court must be allowed to do its job unfettered while not actively legislating from the bench.

□ 1015

CELEBRATING 50 YEARS OF PELL GRANTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. EVANS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mark the 50th anniversary of the Pell Grant Program.

In 1972, Congress amended the Higher Education Act by creating the Basic Educational Opportunity Grant to provide direct financial aid to low-income students so they could have the same access to higher education and opportunity for success as their higher income peers.

The program was later named the Pell grant for its original sponsor, Senator Pell, Democrat from Rhode Island. The original bill was signed into law by Republican President Richard Nixon, and the program has maintained this original bipartisan support over the last 50 years.

To date, more than 80 million students have received a Pell grant to go to college since the program was created. Currently, nearly 7 million students are going to college with a Pell grant, or about 40 percent of undergraduate students. In my district in the great city of Philadelphia, nearly 22,000 students receive \$90.5 million to pursue their higher education goals.

The Federal investment in Pell grants is targeted to students with demonstrated financial need, students whose families have incomes of \$40,000 or less. The investment pays off by increasing college completion and economic mobility.

On the 50-year anniversary of the Pell Grant Program, I encourage the United States to celebrate national Pell grant day by recognizing the current students and successful graduates who have benefited from the program by telling their student success stories and encouraging the same access for future students, demonstrating the importance of what the Pell grant has meant.

The Pell grant is significant to the future of this country, and it is important that we all stand up for this program that has been valuable to our young people for the future, no matter what side of the aisle we are on.

THE PERILS OF EXPERTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK) for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, we all know the tale of "The Emperor's New Clothes." Gifters convince an emperor that they are expert tailors who weave a cloth so fine that only the virtuous can see it. The emperor wraps himself in nothing and parades the streets as all the townspeople compete to signal their own virtue by proclaiming how beautiful the material is, even though their own common sense tells them otherwise. This scheme is successful until a little boy who knows better states the obvious.

For 2 years now, we were told by the experts that they could stop COVID-19 if everyone did exactly as they commanded. I am science, as one put it. They quashed debate within the medical community and ridiculed, censored, and fired any dissenters.

Looking back, we can clearly see what a self-destructive folly they produced. Study after study now confirms the obvious, that the mask mandate, school closures, home detention orders, and business closures had virtually no impact on the virus. But they did appalling damage to the economy, seriously harmed children in ways we are still cataloging, and cost untold lives due to suicides, drug and alcohol overdoses, delayed health screenings and treatments, and poverty-related deaths.

This recent, tragic experience should warn us all to be much more skeptical of surrendering common sense to so-called experts and of suppressing free debate over what science actually is telling us, which brings us to the Democrats' ongoing and escalating war on fossil fuels.

The road they have placed us on leads to a bleak future of unaffordable energy, rolling blackouts, empty shelves, and increasingly brutal rationing of every watt of electricity and drop of gasoline that we once took for granted.

Gasoline prices are already the highest ever seen in this country as we have discouraged production. Electricity prices are skyrocketing, pushed by the crushing cost of renewables. Utilities across the country are now warning of summer blackouts because renewable mandates have destabilized the electricity grid.

Joe Biden and the Democrats promised to wage war on fossil fuels, and they have succeeded. On his first day in office, he canceled the Keystone pipeline, which today should have been completed and delivering 830,000 barrels of crude oil every day into American markets. He canceled oil and gas exploration on Federal lands. Just last month, he withdrew 1 million acres of land from exploration and production in oil-rich Alaska and the Gulf of Mexico.

And he blames Vladimir Putin? Under the progrowth policies of the Trump administration, America didn't need Putin's oil. We were energy independent for the first time in our lifetimes. We were producing more oil than Russia and even Saudi Arabia. The day the Democrats took office, gasoline was averaging \$2.39 a gallon.

Today's sky-high fuel prices are aggravating supply chain breakdowns and adding to consumer prices. Acreage once devoted to growing corn for food is now used to produce ethanol, which requires trading an entire acre of corn to produce just 550 gallons of ethanol.

The irony is, at a time when these Green New Deal policies can't guarantee enough electricity to keep the lights on this summer at any price, these Democrat elitists are telling families to buy electric cars. Where do they think the electricity for their electric cars comes from? Eighty percent comes from fossil fuels that they are ruthlessly shutting down.

The excuse for all of this, of course, is to stop global warming, but they

cannot account for why it is that there have been periods throughout paleo history when temperatures have been much higher and also much lower than they are today. Nor do they account for the infinitely more powerful natural forces that shape our constantly changing climate.

The blind reliance on handpicked experts and the suppression of dissent in our approach to COVID cost lives and destroyed the most prosperous economic expansion in our lifetimes. But its excesses pale in comparison to what the green left is now doing to our society. The pain and damage we are feeling today is just the first bitter taste of what is to come if they prevail.

Of one thing we can be certain: Whether or not we destroy our Nation's prosperity by continuing the Democrats' war on fossil fuels, the Earth will continue to warm and cool, as it has for billions of years. The only question we can answer is whether ours will be a future of abundance or scarcity, prosperity or poverty, comfort or misery.

FAREWELL TO JULIE NICKSON

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge my chief of staff, Julie Little Nickson, who, after 22 years of service in the House and 20 years in my office, will soon be departing the Hill.

Let me take a moment to acknowledge Congresswoman MARCY KAPTUR, who Julie worked for prior to coming to my office and for her gracious help with Julie's transition to my office.

Julie joined my staff in 2002 and quickly distinguished herself as a skilled manager and leader of Team Lee. She undoubtedly got to know many district constituents and hit the ground running.

Her keen understanding of the intersection of policy, politics, and procedure has helped drive so many accomplishments through the decades. She has also ensured that my constituents understand the relationship between our work in Washington, D.C., and their daily lives.

From her work advancing my efforts as coauthor of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, PEPFAR, back in 2003 to the development and enactment of the historic American Women Quarters act in 2020, Julie has been the strategic guiding force propelling my agenda. She makes sure that the inclusion of staff is prominent in everything I do and that staff is recognized and is central to her work.

She has been the key and steady leader of my work to prevent the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. Of course, that work grew and expanded to include numerous efforts to end our forever wars and rein in unchecked executive war powers, including my work to repeal the 2001 and 2002 AUMFs.

As my chief of staff during my time as both the chair of the CPC and later when I chaired the Congressional Black Caucus in 2009 and 2010, Julie helped build coalitions and advanced our policy and communications agenda forward. This was really not an easy task, but as always, she rose to the occasion.

Her two decades of appropriations experience has helped me deliver significant resources to my congressional district over the years, including from major infrastructure and transit projects, critical research and healthcare funding, and so many projects that have helped improve the lives of my constituents.

Her knowledge of both domestic and international Federal spending programs and policies has helped me champion and support the growth of vital human needs programs along with domestic and international health and development.

As a manager, Julie has always led by example with her deep commitment and mission-driven approach to the work. She has helped and led, shaped, and developed numerous staff, interns, and many fellows over the years, and they have soared in their professions and what they do after they leave my office.

In a very determined yet congenial way, she has made sure my district staff and D.C. staff work together as one seamless staff, reflecting the values and commitment to public service and constituent casework as Team Lee.

I have had the privilege to know Julie through many phases of her life. When she came to my office, she was single with no children. She got married to a wonderful man, Mike Nickson. Later, when she became pregnant, we were really all happy for her and Mike but wondered when she would stop working. She worked until the last minute, and we all were delighted that she had a beautiful daughter, Cate, who will turn 16 next month.

Cate has become a progressive, free-spirited young lady. Of course, Cate spent many years in my office through the years and developed a keen sense of social justice through watching and listening to her mother as she executed our agenda for the people.

As the daughter of Sandra and Harell Little, who instilled such a strong commitment to public service, Julie has been a caring and loving daughter and has always demonstrated an amazing work-life balance. I thank her parents for raising such a brilliant and passionate daughter.

As Julie enters her next phase of life, she will now work directly to save lives as a representative of the American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network. She has always been about life-affirming efforts, and no doubt she will continue with her life's mission as she has answered God's call for this next chapter of her life.

We wish her good luck. We wish her God's blessings.

And just a reminder, Julie, that once a member of Team Lee, always a member of Team Lee.

CORRECTING AN EGREGIOUS MISTAKE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ROSE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, almost 50 years ago, the Supreme Court incorrectly decided that the right to end an unborn child's life existed in the U.S. Constitution. On that day, the United States became one of only six countries that allow abortion on demand throughout the entirety of pregnancy, putting us in the same category as Communist China and North Korea.

Now, almost 50 years later, we might be on the precipice of the Court correcting their egregious mistake. Unfortunately, due to the actions of a rogue actor with no regard for the laws or institutions of our country, Justices must withstand attempts to dissuade them from changing that ruling. Inexcusably, those attempts to intimidate the High Court's opinion have even turned violent.

In fact, since that rogue actor, who I believe broke the law and should be held accountable to the full extent of the law, leaked Justice Alito's draft opinion on *Dobbs v. Jackson*, a fence had to be constructed outside the Court to prevent attempts from left-wing agitators to "burn it down."

There was also a reported attempt to assassinate Justice Kavanaugh, which was thankfully foiled by our brave law enforcement officers.

As we are all surely aware, anti-life demonstrators have held protests for weeks outside the homes of Justice Clarence Thomas, Amy Coney Barrett, and Brett Kavanaugh, which is a direct violation of 18 U.S.C. 1507.

Instead of breaking up these illegal demonstrations and putting an end to the intimidation and mob rule so prevalent on the left these days, President Biden's Justice Department has allowed them to proceed unabated.

This, in my mind, sounds like an endorsement of lawlessness or at least a two-tiered justice system. This administration doesn't seem interested in enforcing laws that aren't politically expedient, whether it is at the southern border or elsewhere.

Mr. Speaker, it is no secret that I am 100 percent pro-life. I signed an amicus brief in support of overturning *Roe v. Wade*, and I remain hopeful that the Supreme Court will, indeed, finally overturn it. The number of lives lost since *Roe v. Wade* was wrongly decided is truly unfathomable. Countless lives have been lost that will never be granted the privilege to walk on God's Earth with those listening to this speech today.

For years, we have prayed. Finally, those prayers may potentially be answered.

□ 1030

If so, that does not mean our work is done. While the power to legislate with regard to abortion policy will be returned to the legislative bodies where our Founders intended such power to reside, much work remains at every level of government—State, local, and Federal—to ensure Progressives don't pass legislation that provides for taxpayer-funded abortions, something that polls show 58 percent of Americans do not support.

I promise to work day in and day out to ensure that every child is guaranteed the same right to life we all enjoy today. I will be a voice for the voiceless throughout the remaining time I have in Congress and even well after, much like my time before I arrived here in Washington. Because after all, if there is no life, there is no liberty or pursuit of happiness.

WE MUST REPEAL THE WEP AND GPO

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. RUIZ) for 5 minutes.

Mr. RUIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of older Americans in my district to call for the repeal of the windfall elimination provision and the government pension offset.

For far too long, the WEP and GPO provisions have wrongfully penalized our Nation's public servants who have paid into Social Security by working second or even third jobs. That means that public servants in my district, like Fran, a retired schoolteacher from San Jacinto, are seeing their Social Security cut because of bureaucratic red tape. She wrote to me and told me that her Social Security benefits have been reduced by \$500 per month. Fran deserves better.

Our Nation's retired teachers, police officers, and firefighters deserve better, too. After a lifetime of hard work and paying into Social Security, there is no justification for them to miss out on their earned income in their golden years. We have an obligation, a responsibility, to take care of them and ensure they receive the benefits that they have earned through years of hard work.

We must pass the Social Security 2100 Act to finally eliminate the WEP and GPO provisions, strengthen Social Security, and give our Nation's seniors a much-needed increase in benefits. This repeal is long overdue. Our seniors cannot afford to wait any longer for the fairness, relief, and peace of mind that they deserve.

IN SUPPORT OF THE FARM WORKFORCE MODERNIZATION ACT

Mr. RUIZ. Mr. Speaker, as chair of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, I rise today to call on the Senate to stand with our Nation's farmworkers and pass H.R. 1603, the Farm Workforce Modernization Act, immediately.

Yesterday, the Congressional Hispanic Caucus brought together over 20

key national and regional organizations that advocate for farmworkers who, despite carrying the burden of injuries and illnesses during the pandemic, kept our country fed.

We discussed injustices that our campesinos face when it comes to healthcare, education, housing, workers' rights, and immigration. Together, we are working together to craft meaningful solutions to these challenges that will help our Nation's farmworker communities thrive.

An immediate solution is for the Senate to pass the bipartisan Farm Workforce Modernization Act that the House has passed. We need 10 Republican Senators to agree and pass the Farm Workforce Modernization Act out of the Senate to make this much-needed legislation into law.

Right now, from vineyards in California to fields in the Midwest and ranches in the South, growers are concerned about an unstable workforce and a labor shortage. Many farmworkers toil in the fields with uncertainty and fear of being deported and separated from their families. The COVID-19 pandemic has only heightened these concerns.

Unfortunately, this uncertainty and these labor disruptions are contributing to the destabilization of our farms and to higher food prices across America.

We need the Farm Workforce Modernization Act to bring certainty and solutions for growers, farmworkers, and their families.

Now, more than ever, we must stabilize and modernize our farm workforce, keep families together, and secure a pathway to citizenship for our essential and vital farmworkers.

This Congress, the CHC recognized these urgent needs and led the charge to get this bipartisan bill passed out of the House.

Now, I repeat, we just need 10 Republican Senators to get on board so that we can pass this out of the Senate and make it law.

To them I say, Let's get it done.

To our Nation's farmworkers, I say, We stand with you. We fight for you. The CHC is doubling down. We will never stop fighting for our farmworker communities. We will fight "with strength," "con puno y fuerza," to ensure that their labor rights, immigration status, and access to education, healthcare and housing are secure.

Together, we stand firm in our resolve and strong in our fight to protect farmworkers, our vital workforce, and their access to healthcare, education, housing rights, and citizenship.

As the proud son of farmworkers, I stand before this body today to let our farmworkers know, "Together, we can. Yes, we can." "Juntos podemos. Si se puede."

REMEMBERING PAUL LOVEZZOLA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember the wonderful life of Mr. Paul Lovezzola of Bloomingdale, Georgia, who passed away on Friday, June 3. He was 79 years old.

He was the owner and operator of the beloved Lovezzola's Pizza Family Restaurant since 1978, which has proudly fed of city of Pooler for almost 45 years.

Above all, Paul was a devout family man who worked hard to support his family and spoil his grandchildren.

Paul was orphaned at the age of 12. From that young age, he looked up to our military servicemembers, which led him to serve in the U.S. Air Force.

He was communicant of Our Lady of Lourdes Catholic Church, where he is remembered as a people person, a hard worker, and for always having a story to tell.

Paul served the people of Pooler for many years. In fact, he loved the city so much that he faced his restaurant toward Pooler instead of I-95.

My prayers are with his wife of 57 years, Juanita Lovezzola, and his three children, Steven, Sherri, and Tim, along with their nine grandchildren whom he dearly loved.

RECOGNIZING SOUTHERN SOUL BARBEQUE

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Southern Soul Barbeque for winning the Brunswick-Golden Isles Small Business of the Year for their superior barbecue and service to their community.

The Small Business of the Year award is awarded to a business that demonstrates excellent knowledge and integrity while providing a valuable service to the community.

Southern Soul Barbeque has continuously delivered their mission of support for the citizens and the local business community while exhibiting initiative, creativity, and a can-do attitude.

Businesses like this are what binds our precious communities together and keeps our economies moving in the right direction. Plus, it is always great to enjoy some exceptional southern-style barbecue.

I look forward to being in St. Simons for many reasons, but the pulled pork from Southern Soul Barbeque is certainly toward the top of the list. It is a must every time for me.

It is my honor to recognize a commendable business such as Southern Soul Barbeque, and I wish them great success in the future as they continue to set an example for other small businesses in the community.

IN MEMORY OF KIRK WARNER

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in memory of the legendary and beloved Kirk Warner, a teacher, a coach, a mentor, a father figure, and a friend to so many in his community, who peacefully passed away last June 16.

Kirk was a football fanatic with an apparent gift for the game from a young age, which ultimately led him to

play tight end for the University of Georgia and then go on and spend 21 seasons as the head coach of the Liberty County High School football team.

From his first day at the school, he made Liberty County his home and was known for being a humble man with a true passion for inspiring the next generations through his coaching.

He was known for putting highly competitive teams on the field and took pride in his players being the best they could be, inspiring some to make it to the NFL.

The fact that his players respect him as much as they do, truly speaks to his character as a coach and as a man.

His legacy has been left for the rest of us to learn from and live by, to help guide the future generations of young student leaders and athletes through faith, love, and respect for others.

STANDING IN SOLIDARITY WITH THE LGBTQ+ COMMUNITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in solidarity with transgender and nonbinary young people and condemn the relentless discriminatory, anti-LGBTQ+ bills and hateful rhetoric we are witnessing across the Nation.

In recent months, Republican State legislatures and elected officials have targeted the LGBTQ+ community for cheap political gain and referred falsely to anyone who opposes attempts to infringe on the rights of others as "groomers".

There are at least 206 active bills across State legislatures this year alone that target the LGBTQ+ community.

Here are some samples of this hateful legislation:

Excluding trans youth from participating in school sports.

Restricting trans youth from accessing the bathroom.

Banning curriculum to deny the existence of LGBTQ+ people in the classroom.

Criminalizing medical providers who provide gender-affirming healthcare.

Targeting parents of LGBTQ+ children who simply want to support their kids as best they can.

That is right: LGBTQ+ rights are being attacked from all angles.

In Texas, providing gender-affirming healthcare is now considered "child abuse," and parents of transgender youth face a real risk of being separated from their children.

This month, in Idaho, a group of extremists were arrested after plotting to riot and cause violence during a Pride event. In recent days, as people around the United States have sought out the joyous parades and events that come with Pride Month, including in my own district, GOP politicians and preachers have put out calls for killing LGBTQ+ people.

There is no doubt: Bigotry toward the LGBTQ+ community has grave and potentially life-threatening consequences. According to the Trevor Project, in the past year, 45 percent of LGBTQ+ young people seriously considered attempting suicide, including more than half of transgender and non-binary youth. Similarly, 93 percent of transgender and nonbinary youth reported worrying about being denied access to medical care due to State and local laws.

Mr. Speaker, I stand here today as the dad of a gay son and a longtime ally of the LGBTQ+ community to say that these radical policies have no place in America and that this Congress must take concrete action.

In February of this year, I was proud to vote to pass the Equality Act, which protects LGBTQ+ people from discrimination in jobs, housing, and public accommodations. While it would not undo every single one of these horrible State policies I have mentioned, it would go a long way to enhance the civil rights of the LGBTQ+ community and send the message that we stand against bigotry and hate.

Unfortunately, the filibuster is holding this bill up in the Senate. One thing is for certain: The filibuster must be abolished to create any viable pathway to send the Equality Act to President Biden's desk. I urge my colleagues on the other side of the Capitol to hear the cries of the LGBTQ+ community members, and particularly trans and nonbinary young people, who need these protections desperately and are counting on your support.

Here in the House, our work is far from done. I am glad we are considering the LGBTQ+ Data Inclusion Act, which improves data collection on sexual orientation and gender identity to provide better resources for the LGBTQ+ community so that we have the data we need to make good law. We must also pass legislation to provide mental health care for LGBTQ+ people, offer hate crimes protections, and uplift and support the dignity of all LGBTQ+ individuals across this Nation.

All of us, regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity, must stand collectively against this hate and foster inclusion for all. Let's get to work.

FARM BILL IMPACT SERIES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MANN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to deliver the twelfth installment of my Farm Bill Impact Series: The Second State of Agriculture.

We are at the end of the second quarter, and one of the biggest issues facing agriculture across the board is the cost of things. Farmers, ranchers, and agricultural producers are laboring under the skyrocketing input costs while they work hard to keep our country

fed, fueled, and clothed. They deserve workable solutions to this inflation crisis before the situation gets any worse.

The U.S. farm economy crashed in the early to mid-1980s due in part to surging inflation. From 2000 to 2020, the average annual rate of inflation was 2.1 percent, which economists consider a normal rate of inflation that helps drive overall economic growth. Last year, prices increased 7 percent overall throughout 2021, which was the largest December-to-December percentage change since 1981.

□ 1045

Inflation is a matter of life and death for the American farm. We saw it in the early 1980s, and now we are seeing it again. Farmers, ranchers, and agricultural producers are feeling the effects of inflation more acutely than almost anyone else in America.

In agriculture, commodity prices generally rise during periods of inflation, but input costs rise as well. Data collected by USDA shows that over the past three decades, on average, the input costs for U.S. farmers, ranchers, and agricultural producers tend to increase more than the rate of inflation and more than the prices that they receive for their products. To make matters worse, USDA estimates that input costs will continue to rise at least 5 to 6 percent throughout 2022.

In the last 12 months, feed, supplies, and repairs are all up 13 percent while ag chemicals, building materials, and machinery are all up 21 percent.

Most shockingly, just during the last 12 months, fuel is up 115 percent, natural gas is up 202 percent, and fertilizer is up 220 percent.

Think about that. This year it is costing farmers more than double what it cost last year to farm their land.

The farm bill contains relief safety net programs like crop insurance and livestock indemnity, but these programs don't account for the rising costs of fuel, fertilizer, pesticides, and seed. Agriculture is a business, and business owners can't afford to lose money year after year, which is happening now thanks to skyrocketing inflation. We need to get this situation under control.

A Kansas wheat grower recently said to me:

"Fertilizer is one of the largest expenses on any commercial farming operation. My farm has already used more than 450 tons of fertilizer for this cropping season, which includes nearly 350,000 pounds of UAN, specifically. Even though we cut back on how much we use because of the increased price, it will still cost our farm almost \$70,000 more than last year. Looking forward, we will undoubtedly have to cut back on fertilizer again until prices begin to come down."

Fertilizer cost is a major problem, but the rising cost of everything else is only compounding the issue further. For instance, if you are a Kansas

rancher looking to replace all the fence on your farm with 4-barb, Red Brand wire, last year you would have been quoted \$10,000 per mile. This year, quotes are coming in at around \$20,000 a mile, so it has doubled. Think about that.

From fertilizer to fuel to equipment to fencing, inflation is crushing producers across this country. How can small business owners keep up with this? How can we expect the people who bear the responsibility of feeding, fueling, and clothing the world to shoulder that burden while going broke from doing so?

The people who make sacrifices so that we can eat can't afford to buy gas to drive their kids to school right now. They can't afford to pay their mortgages. American farmers are perfectly capable of producing plentiful, healthy affordable food, but no matter how much they grow and sell, inflation is killing their margins and they are going out of business.

How does the Biden administration respond to this crisis? Well, the President's budget proposal dismantles the stepped-up basis and imposes new capital gains taxes like the farm killer tax on small businesses held in families for 90 years or more. These proposals would destroy thousands of American family farms overnight. House Democrats, for their part, would like to distract the Federal Reserve with social policy while inflation is at a 40-year high.

These ideas are a slap in the face to every American farmer, rancher, and agricultural producer. While this administration burns through money like there is no tomorrow, American producers are working tirelessly to keep America secure despite the effects of inflation on their businesses. We owe them not only a debt of gratitude, but also real solutions to the inflation crisis before it is too late.

SOCIAL SECURITY—A SACRED TRUST

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, this global pandemic has impacted every nation in the world. But here in America, as we have seen, with just over a million people who have passed, 750,000 of them are over the age of 65.

Those seniors are also the people hurt hardest by inflation, as are all the individuals who are on a fixed income. Democrats have a plan. We have a plan to address all of Americans' rising expenses that they are experiencing. We have a plan to address them today, tomorrow, and into the future. It is called Social Security.

Social Security is the Nation's number one antipoverty program for the elderly and the number one antipoverty

program for children. And yet, Congress has not taken any action to expand benefits in more than 50 years. Democrats have a plan to expand benefits today, tomorrow, and forever.

The Republicans have a plan also. Their plan is to end Social Security in 5 years. It is time for us to have this debate in front of the American public, not behind closed doors and let people know where their Member stands.

Mr. Speaker, I refer you to this poster behind me. This poster demonstrates that Democrats have a plan to increase Social Security benefits. Republicans have a plan to cut benefits 20 percent across the board.

Democrats have a plan that will ensure that Americans are able to keep pace with inflation and rising costs. The last time Congress did anything with Social Security, a gallon of milk was 71 cents. We all know what the cost of living is today, but inaction is inexcusable.

The Republicans call for 20 separate benefit cuts to Social Security, and most importantly, say we are going to get there by raising the age. For every year you raise the age, that is a 7 percent cut in people's benefits. The idea that people would say, Well, people are living longer so we have to raise their age—imagine that. So you are living longer; the Republicans want you to live on less or work until you die.

The time of reckoning is upon us. President Biden has called Social Security a sacred trust. As you heard Mr. RUIZ say before, the concept of making sure that WEP and GPO is repealed so that teachers and firefighters and policemen can get the benefits they deserve, and also to make sure that nobody who works all their life and pays into a system. These are not entitlements, as they say in their book and in their Republican study plan. These are the benefits that people have paid for out of their pockets; working people, of all races, colors, and creed in this Nation who deserve that sacred trust, that promise that the American people know is theirs in the sacred trust that Social Security represents.

The Republicans have a plan to end Social Security in 5 years. How about you join us and expand Social Security benefits for people who need them in the midst of this pandemic, in the face of what is happening to our seniors.

The time to act is now. We don't need a double-secret probation study like they are advocating in the Senate. We need to do this out in public, with the people, demonstrating what we stand for.

Democrats stand for enhancing benefits and improving the quality of life of our seniors. You stand for cutting their benefits and ending Social Security in 5 years.

Mr. Speaker, we will have a Special Order on this topic later today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to direct their comments to the Chair.

KEEP KIDS FED ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah (Mr. OWENS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, summer is the hungriest time of year for over 11 million children currently facing food insecurity. That is 11 million children who rely on school meals as their only meal of the day.

The Federal waivers that provide free or reduced-price meals—especially during the prolonged school closures—are set to expire at the end of the month, leaving far too many students without a reliable food source.

Local schools are facing an uphill battle: Four-decade high inflation, skyrocketing costs of food, and supply chain disruptions have made for unique challenges in my district and across the country.

The Keep Kids Fed Act will transition schools—and the families served—back to paid school meal programs without increasing costs to taxpayers.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be a cosponsor to the Keep Kids Fed Act, and I urge Congress to do its part and pass this important legislation.

MY BODY, MY DATA ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California (Ms. JACOBS) for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACOBS of California. Mr. Speaker, right now, as we meet in this Chamber, the Supreme Court is releasing a new slate of opinions. And like millions of people across the country, I have been waiting with dread for what is coming. As we wait, we are texting, messaging our friends and loved ones, providing support, looking for more information, and it is all taking place on our devices. That is how we live in 2022.

I am determined to make sure that as we continue to fight for our rights, we do so with policies that reflect today's world. That is why I am proud to have introduced the My Body, My Data Act, new legislation to protect our personal reproductive health data. I am proud that Senator HIRONO and Senator WYDEN have introduced a companion bill in the Senate and that we have 43 cosponsors from across the ideological spectrum here in the House.

When the Supreme Court's draft decision on *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* leaked, the decision that would undo decades of precedent and overturn the landmark opinion of *Roe v. Wade*, I immediately started hearing from friends and constituents, panicked that their reproductive health data could fall into the wrong hands, panicked that the personal information on their phones, on their computers could be used against them in a post-Roe world where abortion is criminalized and where laws, like the Texas bounty hunter law, give extremists a financial incentive to target vulnerable people.

Shortly after, experts started sounding the alarm that our personal repro-

ductive health data—from search engines to menstruation and pregnancy-tracking apps—would be used to target people if abortion is criminalized. Right now, there are no protections from that happening.

Mr. Speaker, as a young woman, reproductive healthcare is my healthcare. And like tens of millions of Americans, I have used apps to track my period. When the draft decision leaked, I knew we couldn't wait for the final opinion. We couldn't just wait for *Roe* to be overturned so I got to work, because it is unconscionable that our personal reproductive information could be sold to the highest bidder and weaponized against us—and especially against low-income people and people of color, who would be the most impacted if *Roe* is overturned.

To protect access, Congress must codify the right to an abortion, and I am proud to be an original cosponsor of the Women's Health Protection Act. Alongside strong protections for abortion access, we need strong privacy protections. That is why I introduced the My Body, My Data Act. Our personal reproductive and sexual health information is our most sensitive and personal data, and it deserves the highest level of privacy protection that the government can provide.

I am proud to say that is what the My Body, My Data Act accomplishes. It is endorsed by Planned Parenthood, NARAL, the Electronic Frontier Foundation, and many others. This bill restricts businesses and nongovernmental organizations from collecting, using, retaining, or disclosing reproductive health information beyond what is strictly necessary to provide a product or service.

The bill provides everyday people with the right to access or delete their personal reproductive health information, if they choose to, and it requires organizations to publish their privacy policies.

Importantly, the My Body, My Data Act includes strong enforcement mechanisms, including a private right of action that allows individuals to bring a lawsuit if their privacy is violated.

With 26 States likely or certain to ban abortion if *Roe* is overturned, this legislation is more urgent than ever. I am proud to lead this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

□ 1100

RED FLAG LAWS RIPE FOR ABUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. CAWTHORN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. CAWTHORN. Mr. Speaker, our Founders were clear. The Second Amendment was designed as the backbone upon which individual rights and liberties could be secured.

Efforts by the ruling class in our government are aimed at crippling this Nation and corroding our Republic.

It is true: Red flag laws sound benign on paper. Flagging dangerous individuals and keeping them from weaponry seems like a cut-and-dried issue, but a simple cursory glance at the actions of our overreaching Federal Government clearly shows that these laws are ripe for Federal abuse. They will abuse your rights and mine.

Make no mistake, red flag laws will be used to flag those who vote for freedom, strip them of their right to self-defense, and empower faceless bureaucrats to dole out or not to dole out the right of self-defense to a downtrodden and oppressed class of citizens.

They will be weaponized to demonize and destroy political dissidents in this country. If you raise your children to adhere to Proverbs instead of POTUS, you may be stripped of your gun rights. If you vote against the regime, you may be stripped of your gun rights. If you refuse the medical decisions pushed by the regime, you may be stripped of your gun rights.

To the American people, I say this: It is not a right if you have to ask permission to exercise it. We are very near to this government becoming the exact reason our Founders penned the Second Amendment, not to hunt deer but to defend against tyranny or invasion.

Red flag laws sound harmless on paper. We all want to keep firearms out of the hands of dangerous people, but remember who the government says that you are. The CDC has labeled you a national security problem for protecting your health. The FBI, last September, called your mothers and wives domestic terrorists for protecting your children. A House committee labeled half the country as coup-sympathetic just a few weeks ago.

The same faceless fact checkers who censor your speech will seize your sovereignty and come to your front door, and they won't be coming with a clipboard and a smile.

These liberal lackeys will show up before dawn, invade your home, seize your property, and smash any concept of individual liberty you may possess. Remember the actions the ruling elite took against those at Waco and Ruby Ridge.

We must wake up. We cannot trust this government, and we must not give them more legal avenues to persecute Americans that they took an oath to defend.

INVESTIGATE FIRES AT FOOD PROCESSING FACILITIES

Mr. CAWTHORN. Mr. Speaker, what is next? You want our guns. You took our gas. Now, it seems that even the simple act of providing food is too difficult for this administration to accomplish.

Last week, according to The Washington Times, a fire ravaged a Festive Foods plant near Waupaca, Wisconsin. Earlier this month, at a JBS meatpacking plant near Green Bay, a fire caused nearly \$30,000 in damage. In April, fires destroyed the headquarters of Azure Standard, a distributor of or-

ganic food in Oregon; the Taylor Farms processing facility in Salinas, California; and an East Conway Beef & Pork butcher shop and slaughterhouse in Conway, New Hampshire.

At least 12 U.S. food processing facilities have burned down in the last 6 months. Does no one else believe that this is worth an investigation?

This comes as 37 million chickens have been killed on U.S. poultry farms this year due to the avian flu, the worst outbreak in recorded U.S. history, and the deaths of at least 2,000 cattle in Kansas during a heat wave this month.

These accidents are coming at a time of shortages across our Nation. Essentials such as fuel, semiconductors, and even baby formula have ceased being commodities and have become as rare as coherent speech from the White House.

The American people have every right to be skeptical and to demand answers about the incidents shutting down food facilities.

It begs the question: What exactly are they doing in the White House about this? Why has a seemingly unexplainable series of food industry accidents gone unreported by the media?

Mr. Speaker, does no one care that children are starving while you and your colleagues feast at Le Diplomate?

We survived the Great Depression because our supply chains were local and a large share of American households grew much of their own food. I hope we are all practicing hunting and gardening because I am afraid that we may need it soon.

CELEBRATING LIBERTY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I love this Nation, and I stand on the premise of the Declaration of Independence. Even though my ancestors did not benefit at the origins of this Nation, I am a patriot.

I remind my fellow colleagues of the Declaration of Independence:

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men and women are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Our Founding Fathers understood that this Nation would grow and would breathe life into these words and breathe life into democracy. The Constitution began with:

We the people of United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty.

This is a living document that ensures that we safeguard America and, particularly, that we safeguard its citizens and our children.

This Pride Month, I wish all of those who are in our wonderful community of

LGBTQ a wonderful existence and recognition of their individual liberty. I am so grateful that this Nation allows everyone to have a seat at the table.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues for their vigorous celebration of Juneteenth, which is legislation that I introduced and fought for, for over a decade. I am so amazed at the celebrations from east to west and north to south, understanding the ancestors of African descendants didn't get free in Texas until June 1865.

All of us, no matter our backgrounds, were having celebrations. Members, Republicans and Democrats, were joining in on the liberty of Juneteenth. That gives me hope as we move to discuss the response to H.R. 40, the Commission to Study and Develop Reparation Proposals for African Americans Act, and find ways for repair and restoration. It gives me hope.

As I mentioned, this Pride Month is about liberty and empowerment for all people. I stand here on the floor of the House with such excitement and exhilaration that I have standing on the foundation of this very book that covers the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. That is why it is so important to fight for democracy and to recognize the sovereignty of this Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my fellow colleagues to join me in fighting for the release of Brittney Griner, Paul Whelan, and many others who are held as hostages, and those who went to volunteer to fight for democracy in Ukraine who are now held.

I raise my voice for Brittney Griner today, a young woman born and raised in Houston, Texas, a graduate of Nimitz High School whose family in Houston is in desperate need for us to pay attention to the very vile way that she now is being held as a hostage in Russia.

I ask the Russian people and Mr. Putin to release these people, release them from this inappropriate detention, incarceration, and holding. Release them now.

Let us pray with the family. Release them now. Release Brittney Griner. Free Brittney Griner, a renowned WNBA player and Olympian, but just a plain human being, an American who has shown herself to love this country and to be such a wonderful, generous person who gives to others, as many have said.

Mr. Speaker, my colleague Congressman STANTON of Arizona, my colleague Congressman ALLRED, and I will be presenting a resolution that says: Free Brittney Griner now.

Mr. Speaker, I want to talk about how we honor our dear friend, who passed away in 2020, John Lewis.

I am reminded of his nonviolent tendencies, and he taught us well. In teaching us, we were here on the floor of the House to demand gun safety legislation some years ago. At one point, we just couldn't manage it and take it anymore. We sat on the House floor. I

have pictures that I will cherish because it was nonviolent resistance.

Now, we have an opportunity to stand in the gap for the families in Uvalde, families in Buffalo and Tulsa, and pass real gun safety legislation. Join us and be what America is all about, taking care, creating a more perfect Union, Mr. Speaker, and passing gun safety legislation that I and the Judiciary Committee, Chairman NADLER, and other Members have really stood up for.

RECOGNIZING MATTHEW E. MCLOGAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. MEIJER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. MEIJER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize west Michigan's own Grand Valley State University Vice President Matthew E. McLogan, who for nearly 35 years has delivered unparalleled leadership and expertise to our region's academic communities.

Originally hired in 1987—I won't mention that that is the year before I was born—he is the longest serving executive officer in university history.

Prior to his time at GVSU, Matt was a fixture in broadcast news and served honorably as Michigan's former public service commissioner with a booming baritone voice that many of us recognize.

He took the exceptional skill set that he had built in these professions and brought it to Grand Valley State University. When Matt joined GVSU and became a Laker, the school's lone campus was home to just 8,000 students. As of 2022, the Laker community has grown threefold, boasting over 23,000 students across five locations. Their technological centers, libraries, and resources are the envy of competing universities at home in west Michigan and across the Nation.

Having served through the previous four of five university presidents, Matt facilitated and witnessed firsthand Grand Valley State University's historic expansion. For years, he has been essential to the success of Grand Valley's executive leadership, playing a crucial role in government and alumni relations and the school's marketing programs and as secretary to the board of trustees.

Matt maintains responsibility for some of the institution's memorable accomplishments: the university's presence on our famous Medical Mile in Grand Rapids, the school's unprecedented expansion, and game-changing additions requiring public support.

Matt is known widely throughout the community as one of west Michigan's best boosters and academic professionals.

It is largely thanks to the leadership and expertise of Vice President McLogan that GVSU is poised to continue unprecedented growth for years to come. Matt has brought great fortune to the Lakers, and there is no

doubt that the successes of his leadership have made a lasting impact on our community.

Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor to take this time to recognize his accomplishments. I applaud Matt for his decades of selfless leadership and service to the Grand Valley State University community. I can say with great certainty that his accomplishments will not soon be forgotten.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA), my colleague and friend from the Second District.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate my colleague yielding. As we come to the floor to honor Matt, I know that Matt and his colleagues are watching right now.

My colleague was able to run through the litany of his career, but I will note that, in 1987, I was just graduating from high school when Matt was hired. He has had an incredible tenure.

I can tell you that throughout his career, Matt has put the staff and Grand Valley community at the center of it all, but most importantly, it was about the students for him. It was always about the students.

Whether it was him looking out for who would be the next leader for the student council and the student body president or who would be a great intern in an office like mine or many others, whether it be in Lansing or in Washington, D.C., Matt was always there for the students.

As was said, when he joined the university, it was a smaller college of 8,000 students literally in the middle of a cornfield, and it now is this juggernaut, powerhouse of a university in Michigan with five locations and 23,000 students. That is, in part, due to Matt's efforts.

Mr. Speaker, I have had the privilege of knowing Matt personally for well over 25 years, and I, too, grew up listening to Matt on local television at first. I can tell you that his wisdom, his counsel, and his encouragement that he has to offer to friends, family, and colleagues is something that he is known for. I have never met anyone quite so positive as Matt when it comes to life.

In addition to his time at Grand Valley and his time on television, he served the State in lots of various ways, on committees and commissions.

□ 1115

One very notable one was the Public Service Commission as he was there serving and trying to help lead the direction of the State through multiple administrations and various Governors.

I will tell you this though, Mr. Speaker, the thing that Matt is especially known for is his Michigan political trivia. Now, I can tell you that if you had been wondering who the Lieutenant Governor was in 1923, all you had to do was ask Matt. He would be able to tell you, and he is probably tell-

ing and saying the name right now to his colleagues as he is watching this.

So here is what I need to say today: Congratulations, Matt, and thank you. Jane is going to enjoy that time together with you. I know that you have got more coming. Even though you may not have quite figured it out, I know you are fighting to the very end for Grand Valley and for that budget period that is in Lansing right now.

But here is something that we all need to know: Matt is a Laker for life, and I thank him for his service.

PELL GRANT ANNIVERSARY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. PANETTA) for 5 minutes.

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Federal Pell grant. Created in 1972, the Pell targets students with a demonstrated financial need. It helps cover the cost of tuition, fees, room and board, and many, many other expenses.

Now, unlike loans which can burden low-income students, Pell grants do not need to be repaid. The Pell actually helps students focus on school rather than have them wondering about how to pay for it.

The Pell has benefited more than 80 million students in the past 50 years and is an absolute lifeline for students at colleges in my district on the central coast of California. Currently, there are close to 16,000 students receiving \$68 million in Pell grants to pursue their higher education goals at our local colleges and universities.

Now, clearly, support for the Pell is widespread and bipartisan. I am proud to say that we here in Congress actually increased the Pell by \$400 for 2022. That is the largest increase, Mr. Speaker, to the Pell in 10 years, but I think you would agree with me that this is not enough. As we celebrate this anniversary, Mr. Speaker, the Pell now only covers less than one-third of average attendance costs. So we must do everything we can to strengthen the Pell. I believe we can do that by doubling the Pell.

I look forward to working with my colleagues to ensure that that happens and ensure that students, regardless of need, can afford college and attain a brighter future.

RECOGNIZING THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF OTTUMWA'S COLLINS CLINGMAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS) for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of Ottumwa's Collins Clingman.

Collins recently won gold in the men's 100-meter walk and the bronze in the 50-meter run while representing

Team Iowa at this year's Special Olympics USA Games.

Collins is used to the competition after participating in Special Olympics for the past 25 years, competing in multiple track and field events and bowling.

As a fellow Hawkeye and Indian Hills fan, I applaud Collins' accomplishments in Orlando and representing Ottumwa and Iowa in the Special Olympics. I cannot wait to cheer him on in future USA Games.

RECOGNIZING THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF
MAXWELL RANTILLA OF BETTENDORF, IOWA

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of Maxwell Rantilla of Bettendorf, Iowa.

Maxwell is currently a junior at Bettendorf High School. This past year, Maxwell joined millions of students across the country in taking the ACT test. This test is used by colleges to help with admissions decisions and tests students on their knowledge of English, reading, math, and science.

Maxwell's commitment to studying paid off when he got a perfect score on the ACT. Out of the millions of high schoolers who take the standardized test, only 0.5 percent receive a perfect score.

Maxwell is very involved at Bettendorf High School, qualifying for the national tournament the past 3 years in the speech and debate club. He is a member of the school band and the president of Bettendorf High School's National Honor Society.

I congratulate Maxwell on this outstanding accomplishment. I know that this is just the beginning of his journey, and I cannot wait to hear about his future accomplishments and endeavors.

HONORING THE LIFE OF JESUS RODRIGUEZ

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM) for 5 minutes.

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the life of Jesus Rodriguez, a La Habra resident, a dear friend, a community leader, a Korean war veteran, and a Silver Star recipient who recently lost his fight against cancer.

He joined the Army after dropping out of his junior year of high school, deploying to Okinawa and then to the Korean war. At age 19, he was discharged as a corporal and came back home to begin and raise his family. Jesus moved up the ranks from janitor to plant manager and worked really hard.

Throughout his entire life, however, he never forgot his time in war, and neither did his 29th Infantry Regiment. After sharing his story at a reunion, Jesus accepted every invitation to speak to area veteran groups, ROTC units, and the local Korean community.

Although Jesus is no longer with us, I know his story and his sacrifice will live on and inspire others.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until noon today.

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 20 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. ESHOO) at noon.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Margaret Grun Kibben, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, give us eyes of faith. Like little ones who live with open hearts, open minds, and open hands, remind us that, as Your children, You welcome us into Your arms and hear our prayers.

Restore to us if not the innocence of the young—for we have seen, heard, and experienced too much to be that naive—then grant us the ability to trust You and the people and purpose You put before us. Dispel our cynicism and hurt and open our hearts to Your movement in our lives.

Enable us to be respectful of differences of opinion. Relieve us of our need to dismiss people who disagree with us with labels and stereotypes, and open our minds to find not only our shared passions but the value of diversity in the health of our society.

Then encourage us to reach out in ways that will bolster up the other. For woe to the one who is alone and has no one to lift him up. Woe, too, to the one whose helping hands are bound by fear and contempt. Open our hands that we would be a strength and encouragement to those around us.

We give You thanks for the blessings You bestow on each of Your children. And we pray Your blessing that through what we seek to accomplish today, all would feel Your loving embrace.

In the name of the one who gives us life that we may live it abundantly, we pray.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(a) of House Resolution 188, the Journal of the last day's proceedings is approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. MILLER) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mrs. MILLER of Illinois led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Byrd, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed bills of the following titles in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 671. An act to require the collection of voluntary feedback on services provided by agencies, and for other purposes.

S. 3510. An act to require the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to issue guidance with respect to natural disaster resilience, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 117-81, the Chair, on behalf of the Ranking Member of the Senate Committee on Armed Services, appoints the following individual to serve as a member of the Commission on the National Defense Strategy: Mr. Thomas G. Mahnken of California.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain up to 15 requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH ALLEVIATES SUFFERING

(Mr. HIGGINS of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Madam Speaker, biomedical research can accelerate discoveries to alleviate human suffering due to illness if we allow it.

The speed with which the COVID-19 vaccines were developed using groundbreaking messenger RNA technology is one of the most important biomedical advancements in 100 years.

By establishing the Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health, otherwise known as ARPA-H, we can harness those lessons for new discoveries in many other diseases.

The potential for lifesaving treatments for devastating conditions like ALS, diabetes, Alzheimer's, and cancer is right in front of us. For millions of Americans suffering and the people who love them, this can't come soon enough.

THE ONLY CHOICE IS LIFE

(Ms. FOXX asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, we always hear Democrats preach about choice when it comes to the issue of abortion. However, we never hear them discuss the other side of the coin, choosing life instead of death.

We do not hear them condemn criminal acts, such as the defacing of

churches or crisis pregnancy centers being firebombed and vandalized by radical progressive activists.

If they believe choice is so important, why don't they respect the people who refuse to choose death and instead choose life?

Democrats use "choice" as a subjective term. They agree with choice as long as you agree with them—choice on their terms.

Madam Speaker, Americans overwhelmingly choose life. We would all do well to remember that.

CONOR FRYER HAS BEEN AN INVALUABLE ASSET

(Ms. BROWN of Ohio asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. BROWN of Ohio. Madam Speaker, I rise to thank my communications director, Conor Fryer, for his commitment to the 11th Congressional District of Ohio and his invaluable contributions to my team and that of my predecessor.

Conor joined the office in 2019 under the leadership of then-Congresswoman and now Secretary Marcia L. Fudge and was pivotal in my transition in 2021. He consistently raised the bar and that of those around him.

When we arrived in Congress, we had a skeleton crew of a staff. Conor always stepped in and stepped up, filling those gaps, from legislation to transportation and everything in between.

His boundless energy, strategic creativity, and Ohio pride has served my constituents well. I wish Conor well as he moves closer to reaching his long-term professional goals. He will be missed.

BIDEN MUST ADDRESS OPEN BORDERS FOR TERRORISTS

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, American families are at greater risk of mass murder terrorist attacks than ever before due to the failing border policies of President Biden.

Intentionally opening the southern border, nearly 3 million illegal aliens from over 160 countries have intruded since Biden took office.

American jobs are destroyed. Deadly drugs are smuggled by cartels, leading to over 100,000 deaths last year, devastating American families. Most gruesome is the imminent danger of known terrorists from the Terrorist Screening Database crossing into America.

Last year, in Del Rio, Texas, officials would not reveal to me the number of terrorists crossing. Now, we see the threat is real, with 50 terrorists just this year. These terrorists are skilled, well-financed, fully equipped, and maniacally motivated mass murderers.

Open borders for terrorists must be addressed. Biden should now take every action to protect American families.

In conclusion, God bless our troops who successfully protected America for 20 years in the global war on terrorism, as it continues, moving from the Afghanistan safe haven to America.

EXPANDING BENEFITS FOR VETERANS EXPOSED TO TOXINS

(Mr. KAHELE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. KAHELE. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Honoring our PACT Act.

The PACT Act will finally expand benefits and comprehensive healthcare for millions of veterans who have been exposed to toxic substances while serving their country.

Included in this bill is the Mark Takai Atomic Veterans Healthcare Parity Act, championed by my dear friend, the late Congressman Mark Takai, who served his country admirably as a lieutenant colonel in the Hawaii Army National Guard and as Hawaii's First Congressional District Representative.

The United States conducted 43 nuclear tests on Enewetak Atoll, located in the Marshall Islands. In the 1970s, U.S. servicemembers risked their lives to clean radioactive material from Enewetak Atoll.

Without the PACT Act, veterans who served at Enewetak are not eligible for much-needed benefits.

I am honored to continue Congressman Mark Takai's legacy by proudly casting my vote for the Honoring our PACT Act to ensure that we improve on our sacred obligation to care for our veterans and their families.

RECOGNIZING MUSICAL PRODIGY TAYTE CHOUDHURY

(Mr. NEHLS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. NEHLS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize a true musical prodigy with the kind of gift that many of us may only come across once in a lifetime, my constituent Tayte Choudhury.

At only 17 years old, Tayte is internationally recognized for his outstanding ability in piano. He is a first-place winner of the American Protege award and is performing a winning piece at the world-renowned Carnegie Hall in New York City on June 26.

Despite a physical disability that left him 70 percent deaf in both ears, Tayte has achieved great success in both music and scholastics. I was sent a video of Tayte playing this week and was completely blown away to be hearing and seeing such talent that can only be handed down by God himself.

But the thing about talent like that is that it is meaningless without hard work, sacrifice, resilience, and an en-

tire village to get you where you need to go.

From myself and all of Texas 22, we are extremely proud of you, Tayte, and can't wait to see how high you fly.

JOSEPH HART'S PASSING LEAVES A VOID

(Ms. SCANLON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. SCANLON. Madam Speaker, local journalism is the lifeblood of our democracy and the backbone of our communities. I rise today to honor the life and legacy of a constituent who dedicated his career to that very American public service. Joseph Hart, an award-winning local journalist who spent his career telling the stories of our community, most recently as executive editor of the Delaware County Daily Times, tragically passed away this week.

He leaves behind a void in the hearts of his colleagues and readers across PA-5 who have relied on his insightful and dependable reporting for decades.

Joe grew up with the Delco Times, starting as an intern 40 years ago and rising to executive editor in 2020. His friends and colleagues describe an incredible friend, mentor, and journalist, calling him kind, witty, principled, enthusiastic, knowledgeable, professional, and passionate.

In the words of retired Delco Times editor Phil Heron, "The institutional knowledge Joe had of the county, you can't replace that. He was the walking encyclopedia of Delco politics."

Our hearts go out to Joe's family, friends, and his team at the Delco Times as they mourn this tremendous loss.

COMBATING THE OPIOID EPIDEMIC

(Mrs. SPARTZ asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. SPARTZ. Madam Speaker, my district in central Indiana represents a cross-section of our Nation, cities, suburbs, and rural farmland, none of which have proven themselves immune to the devastating possibility of opioid addiction.

Americans know that we must use every tool at our disposal to combat the opioid pandemic killing young and old. Unfortunately, the Federal Government ties the hands of doctors, limiting their ability to hold long-acting injectable addiction treatment to just 14 days after receipt from pharmacy.

To remedy this problem, last November, I introduced the IMPACT Act with Congresswoman DEAN, which passed the House as part of H.R. 7666. I am grateful to my colleagues for their support of this legislation, and I urge the Senate and administration to do the same.

BRING HOME ILLEGAL DETAINEES
IN RUSSIA

(Mr. STANTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. STANTON. Madam Speaker, for 126 days now, Brittney Griner has been wrongfully detained by Russia.

Every single day that goes by is a lifetime for her wife, Cherelle, her family, friends, and teammates on the Phoenix Mercury.

As mayor of Phoenix, I was so lucky to watch her develop and grow as a professional athlete and also as a respected leader in the Phoenix community. One of the best basketball players of our generation, she has won gold medals representing the United States twice at the Olympic Games. Like many WNBA players, she needed to supplement her income by playing professional basketball in Russia, and she was proud to do so.

But, now, Brittney finds herself a prisoner of the Russian Government. Her legal hearings continue to be delayed without good reason. It is unacceptable.

It is time for the House to speak with one unified voice and call for Brittney's safe return and to show support for every American wrongfully detained in Russia.

□ 1215

BIDEN'S BABY FORMULA CRISIS

(Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, in the past 18 months, President Biden has shown the American people that he and his administration are not prepared to lead.

According to a new whistleblower report, problems at the Michigan baby formula plant were actually reported to the U.S. Department of Labor in February of 2021. Instead of addressing this crisis head-on, the Biden administration squandered precious time. As a result, American families were unable to buy the formula that their infant children so desperately need.

As a father, I think back on shopping for children's formula for my own children, and I am saddened by the thought of parents arriving today at the grocery store and seeing empty shelf after empty shelf.

The longer President Biden remains in office, one thing continues to become clear: Americans cannot afford the failed leadership that has allowed this crisis and so many crises to continue.

SUPPORTING THE SECOND
AMENDMENT

(Mrs. MILLER of Illinois asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. MILLER of Illinois. Madam Speaker, today is a historic day as the

Supreme Court upheld the Second Amendment right to keep and bear arms.

I thank President Trump for appointing Justices who defended the constitutional rights of gun owners.

It is unfortunate that at the same time the Supreme Court is upholding our Second Amendment rights, Congress is working behind closed doors to push unconstitutional red flag gun confiscation.

I strongly oppose efforts by the House and Senate to infringe upon the Second Amendment rights of my constituents, and I urge this body to reject the gun control legislation.

HONORING THE LEGACY OF THE
MCGOVERN-DOLE FOOD FOR EDU-
CATION AND CHILDHOOD NUTRI-
TION PROGRAM

(Mr. MANN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MANN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the legacy of the McGovern-Dole Food for Education and Childhood Nutrition Program, named in part after a Kansas legend, the late Senator Bob Dole.

The McGovern-Dole program has provided 5.5 billion school meals benefiting 31 million school-age children in 48 countries over the last two decades, improving the food security, nutrition, literacy, and primary education of these children and their families. When schools closed due to COVID, the program distributed 23,000 metric tons of commodities to more than 1.7 million children and their families. This program is a success story of public-private partnership.

Representative MCGOVERN and I have a resolution before the House expressing this body's commitment to building on the success of the McGovern-Dole program and supporting the American farmers, ranchers, and agricultural producers who provide the commodities required for it to function.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this resolution, submit appropriation requests for funding, and ensure that this program can continue to support nutrition and education for children around the world.

A GAS TAX HOLIDAY IS AN
ELECTION-YEAR GIMMICK

(Mr. ROSE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROSE. Madam Speaker, Tennesseans are fed up with prices at the pump. They are paying double what they were a year-and-a-half ago because of the attacks on American energy that began on day one of the Biden administration. Now, the President has asked Congress to consider a gas tax holiday. How curious.

This is what Washington does when there is a big problem. Politicians pretend they are looking out for you, but they are just looking out for their own poll numbers.

Those aren't my words, Madam Speaker. That is a quote from President Biden's former boss, Barack Obama, on the campaign trail in 2008. He said a gas tax holiday would threaten Federal highways and possibly cost jobs while only saving families pennies a day. He called the idea an election-year gimmick, not a real solution. I agree.

A real solution would be supporting policies that return our Nation to energy independence.

REMEMBERING DONALD WAYNE
PORTER

(Mr. ARRINGTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ARRINGTON. Madam Speaker, God's Word says, To be absent from the body is to be present with the Lord.

On June 21, 2022, after 76 years, Donald Wayne Porter went home to be with his Lord.

Despite a battle with Parkinson's that may have overcome his body, it never conquered his spirit.

Wayne Porter represents the very best of America, the epitome of west Texas, and a true cowboy spirit.

He was a third generation cattle rancher, grocery store owner, deacon in the First Baptist Church, and a decorated combat veteran of the Vietnam war.

But his greatest legacy, Madam Speaker, was his fierce love and commitment to his God and his family. Wayne had just celebrated 50 years with his beloved wife, Edith, and is survived by his 6 children and 11 grandchildren.

His only son, John Porter, served as my chief of staff.

While I didn't know Wayne Porter, they say the apple doesn't fall too far from the tree, so I felt like I knew the man. It was clear to me that Wayne Porter was a man of immense character, quiet strength, with a Texas-sized heart for God and people, the proudest of family men, and a patriot to his core.

God has blessed America with men like Donald Wayne Porter, and may God continue to bless John, Madison, Duke, and the entire Porter family in their great loss but in heaven's gain.

Go west Texas.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER
PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

KEEP KIDS FED ACT OF 2022

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2089) to amend title 38, United States Code, to ensure that grants provided by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs for State veterans' cemeteries do not restrict States from authorizing the interment of certain deceased members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces in such cemeteries, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 2089

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Keep Kids Fed Act of 2022".

SEC. 2. SUPPORT FOR CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) TEMPORARY LUNCH REIMBURSEMENT.—Each lunch served under the school lunch program authorized under the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.) shall receive an additional reimbursement in the amount of 40 cents.

(2) TEMPORARY BREAKFAST REIMBURSEMENT.—Each breakfast served under the school breakfast program established by section 4 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1773) shall receive an additional reimbursement in the amount of 15 cents.

(3) LIMITATION.—The additional reimbursement amounts authorized under this subsection shall only be available for the school year beginning July 2022.

(4) TEMPORARY GUIDELINES.—Notwithstanding any provision of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.) or the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1771 et seq.), for the school year beginning July 2022, the income guidelines for determining eligibility for free lunch under the school lunch program authorized under the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.) and free breakfast under the school breakfast program established by section 4 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1773) shall be 185 percent of the applicable family size income levels contained in the nonfarm income poverty guidelines prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget, as adjusted annually in accordance with section 9(b)(1)(B) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1758(b)(1)(B)).

(5) APPROPRIATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is appropriated, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as are necessary to carry out this subsection.

(B) DISBURSEMENT.—A State agency shall disburse funds made available under subparagraph (A) to school food authorities participating in the school meal programs described in paragraphs (1) and (2).

(b) EXTENSION OF WAIVERS.—Section 2202 of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (42 U.S.C. 1760 note; Public Law 116-127) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting "due to the COVID-19 pandemic" after "(42 U.S.C. 1760(1))";

(B) in subparagraph (A), by striking "and" after the semicolon and inserting "or"; and

(C) by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

"(B) ensuring continuity of program operation under a qualified program.";

(2) in subsection (d)—

(A) by striking paragraph (2); and

(B) by striking "the following:" in the matter preceding paragraph (1) and all that follows through "A summary" in paragraph (1) and inserting "a summary"; and

(3) by striking subsection (e) and inserting the following:

"(e) SUNSET.—

"(1) NATIONWIDE WAIVERS.—The authority of the Secretary to establish or grant a waiver under subsection (a) shall expire on September 30, 2022.

"(2) WAIVER RESTRICTION.—After June 30, 2022, a waiver established or granted under subsection (a) shall only apply to schools or summer food service program food service sites—

"(A) operating—

"(i) the qualified program described in subsection (f)(1)(D); or

"(ii) the option described in section 13(a)(8) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1761(a)(8)); and

"(B) not operating the qualified program described in subsection (f)(1)(A).

"(3) OTHER WAIVERS.—

"(A) CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM WAIVER.—The authority of the Secretary to establish or grant a waiver under subsection (b) shall expire on June 30, 2022.

"(B) MEAL PATTERN WAIVER.—The authority of the Secretary to establish or grant a waiver under subsection (c) shall expire on June 30, 2023.

"(4) LIMITATIONS.—A waiver authorized by the Secretary under this section shall not be in effect after the date on which the authority of the Secretary to establish or grant that waiver under this subsection expires."

(c) APPROPRIATION.—There are appropriated, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as are necessary to provide waivers under section 2202(a) of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (42 U.S.C. 1760 note; Public Law 116-127) that apply—

(1) only during the months of May through September in 2022; and

(2) to—

(A) the summer food service program for children under section 13 of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1761); or

(B) the option described in section 13(a)(8) of that Act (42 U.S.C. 1761(a)(8)).

(d) NATIONWIDE WAIVER FOR SCHOOL YEAR 2022-2023.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of school year 2022-2023, the Secretary of Agriculture may establish waivers under section 12(1) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1760(1))—

(A) on a nationwide basis; and

(B) without regard to the requirements under paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of such section that a State or eligible service provider shall submit an application for a waiver request.

(2) SUNSET.—A nationwide waiver established by the Secretary of Agriculture under section 12(1) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1760(1)) pursuant to paragraph (1) shall not be in effect after June 30, 2023.

SEC. 3. CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) TEMPORARY ADDITIONAL REIMBURSEMENT FOR 2022-2023 SCHOOL YEAR.—Each meal and supplement served under the program authorized by section 17 of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1766) shall receive additional reimbursement in the amount of 10 cents.

(2) LIMITATION.—The additional reimbursement amount authorized under paragraph (1) shall only be available for the school year beginning July 2022.

(b) TIER DETERMINATIONS FOR 2022-2023 SCHOOL YEAR.—For the school year beginning July 2022, a tier II family or group day care home described in subsection (f)(3)(A)(iii) of section 17 of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1766) shall be considered a tier I family or group day care home for purposes of the program authorized under that section.

(c) APPROPRIATIONS.—There are appropriated, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as are necessary to carry out this section.

SEC. 4. RESCISSIONS AND SUNSET.

(a) RESCISSIONS.—

(1) USDA.—

(A) Of the unobligated balances from amounts made available to the Department of Agriculture in section 1001(a) of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (7 U.S.C. 7501 note; Public Law 117-2), \$1,000,000,000 are hereby permanently rescinded.

(B) Of the unobligated balances from amounts made available to the Department of Agriculture in section 751 of division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260; 134 Stat. 2105), \$400,000,000 are hereby permanently rescinded.

(2) DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.—Of the unobligated balances from amounts made available to the Department of Education in section 2003 of title II of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Public Law 117-2; 135 Stat. 23) and allocated to institutions of higher education as defined in section 102(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002(b)), \$400,000,000 are hereby permanently rescinded.

(3) SBA.—Of the unobligated balances from amounts made available to the Small Business Administration in section 5005 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Public Law 117-2; 135 Stat. 91) and in section 323(d)(1)(H) of division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260; 134 Stat. 2021) to carry out section 324 of such division of such Act (15 U.S.C. 9009a), \$1,500,000,000 are hereby permanently rescinded.

(b) ADDITIONAL RESCISSION.—Of the unobligated balances from amounts made available to the Department of Agriculture under the heading "Agricultural Programs—Office of the Secretary" in title I of division B of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (Public Law 116-136; 134 Stat. 505), \$600,000,000 are hereby permanently rescinded.

(c) SUNSET.—Section 756 of division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (7 U.S.C. 2254c), is amended by striking "for fiscal year" and all that follows through "thereafter" and inserting "for each of fiscal years 2021 and 2022".

SEC. 5. OPERATIONALLY READY.

The Secretary of Agriculture shall ensure that technical assistance is made available to States and school food authorities for purposes of assisting parents and school leaders with respect to the transition of operating school meal programs not pursuant to a waiver under section 2(d) or section 2202 of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (42 U.S.C. 1760 note; Public Law 116-127).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) and the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. STEEL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that

all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 2089.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, S. 2089 was amended to replace the language of that bill with the language of H.R. 8150, the bipartisan and bicameral Keep Kids Fed Act of 2022, in order to send the bill to the Senate for expedited passage.

Roughly 2 years ago, our communities experienced an unprecedented surge in child hunger, spurred by the COVID-19 pandemic. Just weeks into the pandemic, more than one of every three households with children, and nearly half of all mothers with young children, struggled with food insecurity.

In response, Congress took decisive action to ensure that child nutrition programs, our best tools for addressing child hunger, could continue feeding hungry children during the pandemic.

One of the most important steps we took was providing child nutrition programs with the flexibility they needed to expand access to school meals and address the challenges of serving students who are not physically in the school buildings.

This relief made a measurable difference in our fight against child hunger. By expanding access to child nutrition programs, we allowed an additional 10 million students to receive free school meals each day. From January 2021 to April 2021, food shortages among households with children fell by more than 40 percent.

Regrettably, unless Congress acts, these key flexibilities would expire at the end of this month.

The bipartisan and bicameral Keep Kids Fed Act of 2022 is likely our best and last opportunity to preserve relief for child nutrition programs. This legislation would:

Maintain school meal flexibilities that do not increase costs;

Continue flexibilities to support summer food programs this year;

Provide additional support for child and adult care feeding programs; and

Increase school meal reimbursement rates for this upcoming school year.

As we continue to recover from the pandemic, the Keep Kids Fed Act of 2022 would take a critical step to support child nutrition programs and prevent children from going hungry during the ongoing public health emergency. This is a step well worth taking.

I thank the ranking member of the full committee, Dr. Foxx, and Senators STABENOW and BOOZMAN for working with me on this legislation.

Madam Speaker, I urge a "yes" vote on the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. STEEL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I am pleased to support this bipartisan legislation that will help ensure students receive healthy school meals. Students need access to nutritious meals so that they can be their best, both in and out of the classroom. Today's bipartisan legislation does just that.

During pandemic lockdowns, school food programs were critical to those in need. These programs play an important role in non-pandemic times, too.

It is important that we ensure this program is sustainable for schools, and that means responsible oversight and a return to regular order.

We want to make sure that students who rely on school meals have access to them and that schools can continue to supply them, even in the face of skyrocketing, record-high inflation.

As our constituents know, the price of just about everything has increased. The average family is spending \$450 more per month. Eggs are up 32 percent, milk is up 16 percent, and bacon is up 15 percent. Our school meals programs are no exception to these rising costs.

This measure will help schools cope with rising food prices by temporarily providing supplemental reimbursements as these programs transition back to normal operations.

I do think it is very important to emphasize that these increases are temporary and will last 1 year.

I appreciate the Democrats and the Senate for working with us to ensure these are temporary, supplemental funds to address inflation specifically. They are not an arbitrary increase in spending. Using the inflation crisis or the supply chain problem to increase Federal spending permanently would be especially unwise and irresponsible.

I also am glad the legislation requires USDA to provide school leaders and parents with support and guidance as the program transitions to normal operations.

It is Congress' job to ensure these programs are working as efficiently and effectively as possible. It is our duty to make sure these programs are fulfilling their intended purpose, which is to help students.

I am happy to see this legislation put these school nutrition programs back on the right track.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Minnesota (Ms. OMAR), a distinguished member of the Committee on Education and Labor and a leading advocate to reduce and eliminate child hunger.

□ 1230

Ms. OMAR. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman for his leadership on this legislation and for working tirelessly to negotiate a solution.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to express my support for the Keep Kids Fed

Act. As food costs continue to soar, this critical legislation is a lifeline for millions of American families struggling to make ends meet.

In my home State of Minnesota, one in nine children are food insecure. This bipartisan legislation builds on my bill, the MEALS Act, to ensure children continue to receive school meals this summer. I am proud to have been part of this fight.

While I wish this agreement could have provided a permanent solution, this is a vital step to prevent millions of children from going hungry throughout the next few months. In the meantime, I will continue to fight for the passage of my bill, the Universal School Meals Program Act, to ensure that no child in the richest country in the world goes hungry.

Mrs. STEEL. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Ms. ADAMS), a member of the Committee on Education and Labor and chair of the Subcommittee on Workforce Protections.

Ms. ADAMS. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I rise today for the millions of children who will go hungry next week if Congress does not extend child nutrition waivers.

No student or child should ever go hungry in our country. At the start of the pandemic, Congress authorized waivers to help make it easier for schools to deliver meals to kids, and we gave 10 million more children access to healthy food.

Given the reality of higher prices at the grocery store, children and their families can't afford to lose the free, nutritious meals available at schools across the country. As a 40-year educator, I know hunger has been a crisis in our schools and our communities since long before the pandemic.

Madam Speaker, one in seven households today has a child struggling with food insecurity. In my home State of North Carolina, food insecurity has been a tragic fact of life for our kids and our students.

Before the pandemic, in North Carolina, 92,000 students were participating in the Summer Food Service Program, and 441,000 children were receiving SNAP assistance.

These numbers have only gone up. Our choice is clear: We can choose to act, or we can let millions of children go hungry.

Madam Speaker, as always, I am standing with our students, and I urge all of my colleagues to support S. 2089, as amended.

Mrs. STEEL. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Ms. Foxx), Republican leader of the Committee on Education and Labor.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague for yielding time.

Madam Speaker, evidence is clear that students are able to focus more at

school if they are receiving adequate nutrition. Too many students are still suffering from the harmful effects of school closures, and we cannot afford to let students fall further behind.

The rise in food prices is putting most Americans in a tight spot. The same is true for schools. The bipartisan Keep Kids Fed Act will empower schools to meet the crises our country is facing, from supply chain problems to record-high inflation.

It is, however, extremely important to emphasize that the support provided in this legislation is both targeted and temporary, as all aid should be. We also worked hard to ensure that this legislation was budget-neutral so it does not put additional burden on taxpayers. Importantly, this legislation will return our Nation's school meal programs to regular order. This is the primary reason I support this legislation.

For over 2 years, Democrats used a permanent pandemic narrative to increase Federal spending across the board, including within school meal programs. This has fueled inflation. This is not only irresponsible but ignores the narrow limits Congress purposefully placed on these programs.

Congress never intended to provide universal free breakfasts and lunches to all K-12 students regardless of need. By returning these programs back to normal, we can uphold our responsibility to taxpayers and the principle that aid should be targeted and temporary.

The Keep Kids Fed Act offers a viable solution to the problems facing school meal programs while also refocusing these programs on their purpose: helping students in need.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. MRVAN), the distinguished member of the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. MRVAN. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the Keep Kids Fed Act, which will aim to ensure our communities, schools, and daycares can provide healthy meals to children this summer.

At a time when parents are struggling to put food on the table and prices at the grocery store are at an all-time high, I am grateful for this bicameral, bipartisan effort to address food insecurity.

Throughout my career, I have focused on making sure to stay in touch. I had the opportunity to sit with over 60 nutritionists for the school lunch programs, who had a sense of urgency and concern not about their jobs, but about the rising costs and their ability to make sure that young people, K-12, are able to have the meals in a dignified matter, to be able to be educated and overcome obstacles, and to make sure that they were fed and ready for class.

That being said, today, I thank Chairman SCOTT and all my colleagues

for their example to solve this immediate and pressing challenge, and I look forward to continuing to work with all of my colleagues to ensure that we create the ideal environments that allow all students to learn and thrive.

Mrs. STEEL. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD two letters from No Kid Hungry and the Food Research and Action Center, better known as FRAC.

[From Share Our Strength]

SHARE OUR STRENGTH'S LISA DAVIS ON THE INTRODUCTION OF THE 'KEEP KIDS FED' ACT TO EXTEND CHILD NUTRITION WAIVERS

WASHINGTON, DC.—This afternoon, leadership from the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry and the House Committee on Education and Labor announced an agreement to extend nationwide child nutrition waivers, which are set to expire on June 30. The Keep Kids Fed Act would extend some of these waivers through the 2022-2023 school year and provide school nutrition programs with additional funding to help address food price inflation and supply chain challenges. The following is a statement from No Kid Hungry Senior Vice President Lisa Davis:

"We are grateful that a deal has come together to help address the immense challenges facing schools and community organizations working tirelessly to feed kids this summer and during the school year. This issue couldn't be more urgent with waivers expiring in nine days and summer meals programs already up and running.

"Time is of the essence, especially for those operating summer meals sites without the certainty and flexibility of the waivers who will face difficulties turning on a dime. We know these waivers are needed and that they work. The reach of the summer meals program increased dramatically with them, doubling in 2021 and even tripling in 2020.

"While these waivers don't solve supply chain issues, lower the rising cost of food and gas, or solve our nation's inflation problem, they do help soften their impact on schools and community organizations and, ultimately, keep kids fed and nourished.

"As we know with legislation like this, there can be miles to go before it gets across the finish line. We urge Congress to move quickly on the Keep Kids Fed Act before nationwide child nutrition waivers expire on June 30."

[From Luis Guardia, president, Food Research & Action Center (FRAC)]

HUNGRY CHILDREN CAN'T WAIT: CONGRESS MUST ACT QUICKLY TO PASS CRITICAL LEGISLATION

WASHINGTON, June 21, 2022.—FRAC commends the bi-partisan legislation introduced today by Senate Agriculture Chairwoman Debbie Stabenow (D-MI), Ranking Member John Boozman (R-AR) and House Education and Labor Chairman Bobby Scott (D-VA) and Ranking Member Virginia Foxx (R-NC), to help support children, families, schools, and child care providers as they struggle to recover from the fallout of the pandemic. Provisions in the Keep Kids Fed Act would increase reimbursements to schools and child care, support access to summer meals by extending the summer waivers, allow children eligible for reduced-price school meals to receive free school meals, and streamline access to healthy meals for children in family child care.

We and our network of anti-hunger advocates all across the country call on Congress to pass this legislation immediately as time is running out. The child nutrition waivers that have been available since the onset of the pandemic are set to expire on June 30. This legislation would help mitigate the impact of the loss of the waivers and also would be critical to supporting children's access to summer meals and meals at childcare. The provisions in the legislation are only temporary and do not go as far as we would like, but they are a critical first step to help shield some of the impact of inflation, supply chain disruptions, and labor shortages.

Still, more must be done. FRAC looks forward to working with Congress to make much-needed, long-term improvements to the child nutrition programs to more fully address our nation's hunger crisis.

Hungry children can't wait.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. STEEL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, the Keep Kids Fed Act is a bipartisan, budget-neutral bill that supports students and protects taxpayers. This bill will return our school nutrition programs back to normal, pre-pandemic operations. I appreciate the majority working with us to ensure this is a true transition back to regular operation, which is fully paid for and includes a requirement to support parents and school leaders.

This legislation will also support schools dealing with the supply chain and inflation crisis. This allows our Nation's schools to focus on delivering healthy meals for students so they can focus on being successful in the classroom. I am pleased we were able to come to a bicameral and bipartisan solution, and I urge my colleagues to vote for the Keep Kids Fed Act.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, as I said at the beginning of the debate, the legislation before us is likely our last and best opportunity to protect millions of students' access to nutrition programs, which have been critical to feeding hungry children during the pandemic.

The simple reality is that schools, children, and families are still dealing with the impacts of COVID-19. As school meal programs continue to endure supply chain disruptions, inflation, and other challenges, the Keep Kids Fed Act of 2022 would provide school meal programs that are urgently needed for stability and will help continue providing students with nutritious meals that they need.

We know this bill alone will not end all hunger in America, but it will be an important step to stand up for our Nation's children and fulfill our basic responsibility to keep them from going hungry.

Again, I thank the ranking member of the committee, Dr. FOXX, and I thank the gentlewoman from California, Mrs. STEEL, for helping to bring

this bipartisan, bicameral legislation to the floor. I also thank Senators STABENOW and BOOZMAN for their work in bringing this legislation to reality.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support S. 2089, as amended, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the Keep Kids Fed Act, which provides vital funding to ensure our children are fed healthy meals over these next few summer months—and that schools and daycares are supported throughout the school year.

As one of the wealthiest nations in the world, no child should go hungry. Yet far too many children struggle with hunger in this country. This is a tragedy. For more than 22 million children who rely on school breakfast and lunch programs, summer vacation means worrying about when they will eat next.

We all know that hunger can have lifelong consequences for children—making it more difficult to learn . . . play . . . and connect with kids their age. Kids who go hungry during summer often start school behind, which can lead to serious health concerns like developmental delays . . . chronic illness . . . and mental health issues. They are at higher risk for anemia, asthma, diabetes—and more likely to experience anxiety and depression.

So, I am pleased that we have reached a bipartisan agreement on extending school meal waivers until the summer's end and continues to support schools and daycares throughout the year. These child nutrition waivers are a lifeline to schools, children, and hardworking families across the country.

During the pandemic, school meals were a lifeline to students—providing them with healthy meals whether they were attending school in person or virtually. They have been a critical component of our nation's response to this pandemic. But schools continue to face a variety of challenges, including supply chain disruptions, labor shortages, serving meals safely, and rising food prices. Waivers have been vital this school year to support school nutrition. And extending the waivers is the path forward to ensure all children have access to nutritious school meals over the summer months that they need to learn and thrive.

As I have said from the start—failure is not an option. And we need to get a deal across the finish line. It is our responsibility to ensure that our children do not go hungry. School meal waivers have given stability to hundreds of children who prior to this program, likely did not know where their next meal was coming from.

I am disappointed that House Republicans insisted on an offset. We need to feed children in this country—and that should never be up for debate.

With that, I am proud of this bill and the impact I know it will have—providing school workers . . . parents . . . and caregivers with the security of knowing that the children they care for will be fed through the summer.

So, I am voting in favor of this critical legislation—and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Keep Kids Fed Act.

I want to thank Chairman SCOTT for his steadfast leadership and determination to work to get something worked out to help ensure

that our school meals are available to as many of our students as possible.

The school meals provisions were an effective response by this Congress to the COVID-19 pandemic. Schools, children and families were disrupted as this deadly disease raced through our country. Congress acted to make sure that we provided flexibility to ensure that no child would miss a meal that they would otherwise have received in school.

Why is that important? Because Congress has long recognized that hunger and learning do not mix well, if at all. This isn't some theoretical or academic debate. I know what it's like to be hungry and in school. And I am saddened that decades after I went through that experience as a student, many other children still must deal with that reality each and every school day.

Food is not a luxury. So hearing that the USDA COVID waivers that had allowed millions of kids to stay nourished were expiring was an emergency for me. And I know the Chairman shares that sentiment.

Frankly, it has been hard to sleep thinking of what happens in communities like Milwaukee when families find this lifeline cut off arbitrarily even while the pandemic that spawned these provisions, continues.

The reality is that hunger and food insecurity did not take a break during this pandemic. In fact, reports indicate it got worse. Hunger doesn't take a summer vacation even though our schools do.

It shouldn't have taken all of this to get us to agree on this: Feed our kids so they can concentrate on learning and being kids. These waivers have done a great deal to help us achieve that and I hope we can continue to work to ensure that we can take the great lessons learned about how to effectively reach and nourish school children during this pandemic and use them to put in place permanent provisions that will ensure that all of our children can go to school and focus on their education.

That includes taking up and passing bills like the Universal School Meals Program Act which I have joined with Rep. OMAR in introducing that would provide the most cost-effective and inclusive model for ensuring all students have access to nutritious meals during the school day without facing barriers such as stigma or burdensome paperwork.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I am proud to rise in strong support of the House Amendment to S. 2089, the "Keep Kids Fed Act of 2022."

Today's bill is a matter of urgency.

If Congress does not act now to pass this emergency legislation, millions of children will spend their summer hungry. Millions of children may be forced to spend their school days not learning and growing but feeling the pangs of empty stomachs.

Hungry children cannot focus their attention on their studies and learning. They simply cannot thrive while trying to survive.

Free and reduced breakfast and lunch waivers are lifelines for families across the nation.

I think of the struggling families in my district who have battled against the COVID-19 pandemic for the past two years.

Families who now face record high inflation rates, skyrocketing gas prices, and the rising cost of food.

Families who are stretching dollars to pay for rent, to get to the doctor, to keep the lights on.

Families for whom every penny counts.

I think of how these families must have felt when they learned that the aid on which they had relied to feed their children was suddenly going to be taken away.

I imagine they felt helpless.

It is in our power to feed these children.

The "Keep Kids Fed Act of 2022" would allow schools to feed children throughout the upcoming school year. This bill would extend free meals and snacks for children during the summer months, and it would provide enhanced supports to Child and Adult Care programs—all without disrupting the budget.

In the summer of 2020, hungry children were provided with more than 10 million meals via the federally supported Summer Meal Program.

195,000 children were fed.

195,000 children were given apples, sandwiches, yogurts, juice boxes.

They were given the opportunity to enjoy a summer free of hunger.

That is reason enough to act.

The "Keep Kids Fed Act" would also increase reimbursements to school nutrition programs for both breakfast and lunch meals.

American families are not the only ones struggling to put food on the table amidst the current economic crisis.

School nutrition professionals have expressed deep concern over the impacts that supply-chain issues and inflation have had on their ability to provide quality meals to their students.

With the end of pandemic-relief nutritional aid fast approaching, and the cost of labor rising, some schools could see their yearly budgets decrease by 40 percent this year.

School cafeterias cannot produce meals out of thin air.

They need our help.

The House Amendment to S. 2089 would increase the reimbursement rates for the 2022–2023 school year by an additional 15 cents per breakfast and 40 cents per lunch—money that our nation's schools desperately need.

This bill would not fix the inflation problem, lower the cost of gas, or unclog the supply chain. But it would put food on the plates of hungry children across America.

That is why I rise in support of the House Amendment to S. 2089, the "Keep Kids Fed Act" and urge my colleagues to do the same.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 2089, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

ENHANCING MENTAL HEALTH AND SUICIDE PREVENTION THROUGH CAMPUS PLANNING ACT

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules

and pass the bill (H.R. 5407) to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to promote comprehensive campus mental health and suicide prevention plans, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5407

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Enhancing Mental Health and Suicide Prevention Through Campus Planning Act”.

SEC. 2. ENCOURAGING CAMPUS COMPREHENSIVE MENTAL HEALTH AND SUICIDE PREVENTION PLANS.

Part L of title VIII of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 11611 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating section 826 as section 827; and

(2) by inserting after section 825 the following new section:

“SEC. 826. ENCOURAGING CAMPUS COMPREHENSIVE MENTAL HEALTH AND SUICIDE PREVENTION PLANS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall make efforts to encourage institutions of higher education to develop and implement evidence-based comprehensive campus mental health and suicide prevention plans. Such efforts—

“(1) shall be conducted in coordination with the Secretary of Health and Human Services (acting through the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use);

“(2) shall align with—

“(A) the efforts and approaches recommended by the Suicide Prevention Resource Center;

“(B) the programs authorized under section 9032 of the 21st Century Cures Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb–36b note; Public Law 114–255), the amendments made by section 9031 of such Act to section 520E–2 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb–36b), and the amendment made by section 9033 of such Act to part D of title V of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290dd et seq.); and

“(C) the programs authorized under the Garrett Lee Smith Memorial Act (42 U.S.C. 201 note; Public Law 108–355);

“(3) shall take into consideration existing Federal and State efforts to address mental health and suicide prevention at institutions of higher education; and

“(4) may be carried out in collaboration with nonprofit organizations, community-based organizations that partner with institutions of higher education, and other experts and stakeholders in the field of campus mental health and suicide prevention.

“(b) REPORTS.—The Secretary shall report to the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate on the efforts of the Secretary carried out under this section—

“(1) not later than one year after the date of enactment of the Enhancing Mental Health and Suicide Prevention Through Campus Planning Act; and

“(2) three years after the date of enactment of such Act.

“(c) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed as creating new statutory requirements for institutions of higher education or granting the Secretary new regulatory authority.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, over the last 2 years, our Nation's college students have grappled with a mental health crisis that was significantly worsened by the COVID–19 pandemic. A national survey last year found that 65 percent of students reported having poor or only fair mental health. And according to the CDC, suicide attempts amongst females aged 15 to 23 increased by 87 percent from 2007 through 2020.

The surging mental health needs of students on college campuses have further strained campus-based mental health care providers. Since the start of the pandemic, campus counseling centers have been forced to respond to an increased demand for services without the funding, staffing, and resources that they need.

Regrettably, insufficient access to mental health care during the pandemic has exacerbated preexisting mental health inequities. A 2015 survey indicated that students of color are significantly less likely to be diagnosed or treated for mental health conditions than White students. The gaps between the increased mental health needs of students and the limited capacity of institutions to address them demand urgent action.

In response to this crisis, the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. WILD), along with the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLER), introduced a bill, Enhancing Mental Health and Suicide Prevention Through Campus Planning Act.

This bill will help institutions of higher education develop comprehensive mental health and suicide prevention plans to better support mental health needs of college students.

Specifically, the legislation directs the Department of Education to build on existing mental health programs to create evidence-based approaches to suicide prevention and mental health care. And it would encourage the Department to collaborate with State agencies, nonprofit organizations, and stakeholders to help ensure that these programs fully meet the needs of students.

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In other words, the Enhancing Mental Health and Suicide Prevention Through Campus Planning Act is a critical opportunity for each of us to stand up for the healthcare needs of our Nation's students and ensure that we care for their well-being.

I thank Ms. WILD and Mr. KELLER for their work on this critical priority, and I urge a “yes” vote on this bill.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KELLER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Today, I rise in strong support of H.R. 5407, the bipartisan Enhancing Mental Health and Suicide Prevention Through Campus Planning Act.

The mental health of our Nation's students is on the minds of many Americans. According to a study by Boston University, mental health issues increased steadily over the past 8 years among college students. In fact, 60 percent of students met the criteria for at least one mental health problem, including increased rates of anxiety, depression, and thoughts of suicide.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, approximately 25 percent of 18-to-24-year-olds surveyed in 2020 had seriously considered suicide. Unfortunately, these issues were made only worse by the pandemic. Clearly, something needs to be done.

That is why I joined my Pennsylvania colleague, Representative WILD, in introducing H.R. 5407. This legislation will encourage institutions of higher education to develop comprehensive mental health and suicide prevention plans to support college students.

H.R. 5407 directs the Secretary of Education to encourage institutions of higher education to develop and implement comprehensive campus mental health and suicide prevention plans. The bill also directs the Department of Education and the Department of Health and Human Services to work together in a way that will allow the institutions to draw from existing evidence-based approaches and programs enacted by the 21st Century Cures Act, the Garrett Lee Smith Memorial Act, and the Suicide Prevention Resource Center, as well as other existing Federal and State programs.

We all want to see our Nation's students thrive and succeed. Yet, many students are battling severe depression and contemplating suicide. We must all come together to prevent such tragedy. The best way to do this is to ensure that students know safe resources are nearby, so they can get the mental health support they need.

It is time to break down barriers to mental health access. This means breaking down the stigmas and the practical barriers associated with seeking mental health services. That is what this bill seeks to do.

Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to vote for H.R. 5407, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. WILD), the sponsor of this legislation.

Ms. WILD. Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak about this bipartisan

bill, H.R. 5407, the Enhancing Mental Health and Suicide Prevention Through Campus Planning Act, which will be taken up for consideration today.

Supporting the young people of our country is not a partisan issue. I thank the co-lead of this bill, Representative FRED KELLER, and the original cosponsors, Representatives FITZPATRICK, RASKIN, STEVENS, TRONE, SCANLON, MOULTON, GRIJALVA, ROYBAL-ALLARD, DEAN, HARDER, and DESAULNIER for their support.

In the last several years, young Americans have faced unprecedented challenges resulting in a rise in mental health needs. College campus counseling centers have been tasked with responding to this increased demand for mental health services with limited staff, funding, and resources.

The mental health effects of the pandemic are widespread, with a study conducted by Pennsylvania State University reporting that 94 percent of students seeking mental health services said that COVID-19 negatively impacted at least one area of their life and 72 percent reporting that the pandemic's main impact has been on their mental health.

To help institutions of higher education better serve students, once passed, this bill will encourage colleges and universities to develop and implement mental health programs in concert with both State-level programs and community-based organizations.

During my visits to colleges in the Lehigh Valley of Pennsylvania, even before the pandemic, students shared with me the importance of improving mental health care access on campus.

Today, I am proud that the Enhancing Mental Health and Suicide Prevention Through Campus Planning Act will receive a vote, and I look forward to casting mine in support.

Mr. KELLER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

In closing, I want to discuss the importance of what we are doing. COVID-19 burdened young people with more anxiety, stress, and isolation than ever before. Now, they need support that works.

According to one study, mental health problems among young adults rose 50 percent over the past 10 years. Many of us have seen the young people in our lives struggling, and it is devastating to watch.

I am dedicated to serving the needs of students nationwide. To me, this bill is a no-brainer.

Empowering postsecondary institutions to support comprehensive suicide prevention plans and partner with community-based mental health organizations will do much to solve this mental health crisis. This critical investment in the mental health of our young people is an investment in the future of this country.

Lastly, I express my gratitude to my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for working together on this important legislation.

Madam Speaker, I encourage all of my colleagues to vote "yes" on H.R. 5407, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, the evidence is clear that our Nation's students are continuing to grapple with an ongoing mental health crisis. Even as we continue to recover from COVID-19, we are still seeing far too many students suffer from depression, anxiety, and stress without the support and services they need to get back on their feet.

Madam Speaker, students in this country should not have to grapple with serious mental health challenges on their own. However, we cannot expect campus mental health care providers to support students if we do not support them with the resources that they need.

The Enhancing Mental Health and Suicide Prevention Through Campus Planning Act is legislation that we need to help ensure that our institutions of higher education are equipped to support students' mental health, both during the pandemic and into the future.

I, again, thank the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. WILD) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLER) for their leadership and cooperation on this bill.

Madam Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5407—to amend the "Higher Education Act of 1965" to promote comprehensive campus mental health and suicide prevention plans within the Higher Education Act of 1965.

The mental health crisis plaguing our Nation is astounding. Particularly in our Nation's institutions of higher education, we see higher reported rates of anxiety and depression, which have unfortunately led some students to suicide.

According to studies done in the year 2020, suicide was the 12th leading cause of death within the United States. Within this year, 45,979 Americans died by suicide, and an estimated 1.2 million Americans attempted suicide.

Within the reported suicide rates of 2020, people ranging from ages 15–34 made up 32.59 percent of the total.

The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated the mental health crisis showing a 25 percent increase in the number of depression and anxiety cases recorded globally.

In my home state of Texas 34.2 percent of adults reported symptoms of anxiety and depression between September 29, 2021, and October 11, 2021.

The transition period into institutions of higher education can be difficult for numerous reasons. Some of the leading triggers for anxiety and depression are the constant pressure for success, homesickness, adjustment to workload, or even the social aspects of the collegiate environment.

No matter the cause, it is our job as elected officials of the United States to ensure that we

are putting our time and resources into ensuring that we are providing outlets for those struggling with mental health issues to seek refuge.

I want to be very clear when I say that providing these resources alone will not ensure that zero lives are taken at the hands of mental health struggles.

However, taking the steps to ensure that there are proper resources and parameters in place on the campuses of our college campuses will aid in helping our young adults receive the assistance they need to lead healthy lives.

We cannot sit idly as our Nation stares down the barrel of an all-time low for mental health.

By invoking comprehensive mental health and suicide prevention plans across higher education institutions, we are pouring into our next generations.

H.R. 5407 allows for collegiate institutions to draw on the expertise and resources provided by the Suicide Prevention Centers nine strategy model, while also working with the Secretary of Health and Human Services to create a comprehensive approach to mental health concerns and suicide prevention.

This mental health assistance model will allow for all institutions throughout the Nation to collectively pool together and ensure each campus is administering the highest level of care for students with mental health struggles.

I urge for each of my colleagues to vote in support of H.R. 5407 to help us get our college students across the stage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5407, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

CAMPUS PREVENTION AND RECOVERY SERVICES FOR STUDENTS ACT OF 2022

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6493) to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to prevent certain alcohol and substance misuse, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6493

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Campus Prevention and Recovery Services for Students Act of 2022".

SEC. 2. ALCOHOL AND SUBSTANCE MISUSE PREVENTION.

Section 120 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1011i) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking “**DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE**” and inserting “**ALCOHOL AND SUBSTANCE MISUSE**”;

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “a program to prevent the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol by students and employees that,” and inserting “an evidence-based program to prevent alcohol and substance misuse by students and employees that.”;

(B) by amending paragraph (1)(D) to read as follows:

“(D) a description of any alcohol or substance misuse counseling, treatment, rehabilitation, recovery, re-entry, or recovery support programs provided by the institution (including in partnership with a community-based organization) that are available to employees or students; and”;

(C) in paragraph (1)(E), by striking “that the institution will impose” and inserting “of the policies of the institution regarding”;

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “and” at the end of subparagraph (A);

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period and inserting “; and”;

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) compliance assistance to assist institutions in complying with the requirements of this section.”;

(B) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (4); and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

“(2) **INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this paragraph, the Secretary shall enter into an interagency agreement with the Secretary of Health and Human Services to—

“(A) develop best practices that inform criteria which satisfy the requirement under subsection (a) that an institution of higher education has adopted and has implemented an evidence-based program described in such subsection;

“(B) establish a process for disseminating the best practices for adopting and implementing such an evidence-based program; and

“(C) establish a process that promotes coordination and collaboration between institutions of higher education and the respective State agencies that administer the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grants pursuant to subpart II of part B of title XIX of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300x–21).

“(3) **GUIDANCE.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this paragraph, the Secretary shall, in coordination with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, issue guidance with respect to the criteria described in paragraph (2)(A).”;

(4) in subsection (e)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking “**DRUG ABUSE**” in the heading and inserting “**SUBSTANCE MISUSE**”;

(B) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “other organizations” and inserting “community-based organizations that partner with institutions of higher education”;

(ii) by striking “programs of prevention, and education (including treatment-referral) to reduce and eliminate the illegal use of drugs and alcohol and the violence associated with such use” and inserting “evidence-based programs of alcohol and substance misuse prevention and education (including programs to improve access to treatment, referral for treatment services, or crisis intervention services) to eliminate illegal substance use, decrease substance misuse, and improve public health and safety”;

(iii) by striking “alcohol and drug abuse” and inserting “substance use disorder”;

(C) by redesignating paragraphs (2) through (5) as paragraphs (3) through (6), respectively; and

(D) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

“(2) **ADDITIONAL USES.**—In addition to the activities described in paragraph (1), a grant or contract awarded under paragraph (1) may be used to carry out one or more of the following evidence-based programs or activities:

“(A) Providing programs for recovery support services, and peer-to-peer support services and counseling for students with a substance use disorder.

“(B) Promoting integration and collaboration in campus-based health services between primary care, substance use disorder services, and mental health services.

“(C) Promoting integrated care services for students related to screening, diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of mental, behavioral, and substance use disorders.

“(D) Providing re-entry assistance for students on academic probation due to their substance use disorder.

“(E) Preventing fatal and nonfatal overdoses, including restoring existing mental health and substance use disorder services after a natural disaster or public health emergency declared by the Secretary of Health and Human Services under section 319 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d).

“(F) Providing education to students, faculty, or other personnel on—

“(i) recognizing the signs and symptoms of substance use disorder, and how to engage and support a person in a crisis situation;

“(ii) resources available in the community, within the institution of higher education, and other relevant resources for individuals with a substance use disorder; and

“(iii) safely de-escalating crisis situations involving individuals with a substance use disorder.”;

(E) by amending paragraph (6), as redesignated by subparagraph (C), to read as follows:

“(6) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$15,000,000 for fiscal year 2023 and each of the 5 succeeding fiscal years.”.

SEC. 3. PROGRAM PARTICIPATION AGREEMENTS.

Section 487(a)(10) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1094(a)(10)) is amended—

(1) by striking “(10)” and inserting “(10)(A)”;

(2) by striking “a drug abuse prevention program” and inserting “an alcohol and substance misuse prevention program in accordance with section 120”;

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) The institution shall be considered in compliance with the requirements of subparagraph (A) unless there is a showing that the institution knowing and willfully did not implement a prevention program described in such subparagraph.”.

SEC. 4. REPORT.

The Secretary of Education shall report to the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate on the efforts of the Secretary carried out under the amendments made by this Act, and best practices from institutions receiving a grant under section 120(e) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1011i(e)), as amended by section 2 of this Act—

(1) not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act; and

(2) three years after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 5. APPLICABILITY.

The amendments made by sections 2(2) and 3 shall apply to institutions of higher education beginning on the date that is 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, across the country, students on college campuses are facing an increased incidence of substance misuse.

Even before the pandemic, there was a rising demand for substance prevention and recovery programs on campuses. Unfortunately, the pandemic has only exacerbated the mental health and student well-being crisis.

In fact, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, a study found that 89 percent of college students experienced increased anxiety, and one in four students surveyed said their depression significantly increased.

College-aged students misuse substances more than any other age group. In a lot of cases, substance misuse in college can lead to lower academic performance and unemployment after graduation. Tragically, in the worst cases, substance misuse can lead to illness and death.

That is why the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ) acted and introduced the bipartisan Campus Prevention and Recovery Services for Students Act.

This bill brings together the Departments of Education and Health and Human Services to encourage institutions to develop evidence-based substance misuse prevention and recovery programs for students with substance use disorders.

This bill also encourages institutions to holistically address substance use and mental health concerns. Importantly, it reauthorizes grants to help institutions carry out these efforts.

Madam Speaker, if we want to tackle the mental health crisis head-on and help our students reach their full potential, then we must invest in their well-being. This legislation will help deliver on that goal.

I thank the gentlewoman from New Mexico for leading this effort, and I urge a “yes” vote on this bill.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KELLER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I stand today in support of H.R. 6493, the bipartisan Campus Prevention and Recovery Services for Students Act of 2022.

Sadly, college students were not exempt from the tremendous pressure brought by the COVID-19 pandemic. For many students, these escalating

pressures have resulted in behavioral and mental health challenges, such as substance abuse.

Even before the pandemic, studies found that young adults were turning to dangerous substances as 18-to-25-year-olds were reported to have the highest percent of opioid use of all age groups.

This is why I am proud to join my colleagues in support of this bill today.

H.R. 6493 promotes evidence-based prevention and recovery efforts on college campuses by providing colleges and universities the tools they need to support students struggling with substance abuse.

Specifically, this bill requires institutions of higher education that receive Federal funding to adopt an evidence-based program to prevent alcohol and substance misuse by both students and employees. The bill also ensures that the institutions are equipped with proven, evidence-based methods by directing the Secretary of Education to coordinate with the Secretary of Health and Human Services to develop best practices for colleges and universities when implementing substance abuse programs. Such coordination and cooperation are crucial.

For those colleges and universities that may need additional help for student recovery services, the bill updates an existing Federal grant for these uses. We know that colleges and university staff can serve as a critical support system for students suffering from an addiction or mental health issue. This bill will also empower staff to do so.

With college students experiencing increased loneliness, isolation, and depression, it is important that these students have access to alcohol and substance misuse prevention programs.

H.R. 6493 will keep students from falling into substance abuse, thus ensuring they start their future out on the right foot and on a path to a successful career. I urge my colleagues to support this bill today.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ), who is the sponsor of the legislation.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, I thank Chairman SCOTT and Ranking Member KELLER from the State of Pennsylvania for their support of this much-needed legislation.

Alcohol and substance misuse is a devastating issue across the country and on college campuses. It steals the dreams and futures of too many of our community.

I lost two brothers to addiction—alcohol and drug misuse. That misuse began during their time in college. My family has never recovered from the loss of those two beautiful brothers of mine, and I understand all too well the

pain substance misuse inflicts on students, their families, and their communities. Sadly, my family's story is not unique in New Mexico or across this country.

Since the start of the pandemic, States have reported increased numbers of drug overdoses. Campuses have reported increased mental health concerns in students as well. College students who deal with substance misuse and addiction often find themselves isolated and without a support network.

Congress has an opportunity to address this serious issue by making sure that colleges and universities support students through strong prevention and recovery programs. I don't want to see another headline or obituary of a promising young person lost to overdose.

That is why I introduced the bipartisan Campus Prevention and Recovery Services for Students Act along with Representatives DUSTY JOHNSON, LUCY MCBATH, JOHN JOYCE, and MICHAEL GUEST. I would also like to acknowledge Representative DAVID TRONE who is co-chair of the Bipartisan Mental Health and Addiction Task Force of which I am also a member. He led this bill during last Congress.

Our bill will help to cut the chains of addiction and unlock access to treatment and prevention for countless students across the United States. Specifically, it will reauthorize the drug and alcohol abuse prevention provision of the Higher Education Act to promote evidence-based prevention and intervention strategies on college campuses. I have met with college students across my district to hear from them what is needed. What is needed is what is in this bill.

It encourages campus collaboration and service integration to address substance use and mental health concerns in a holistic manner. The bill also authorizes \$15 million to implement those grants for fiscal year 2023 and the 5 following years.

I was pleased to see my bill pass unanimously during its markup in the Education and Labor Committee. I thank Chairman SCOTT and his staff for working to get this bill to the House floor.

Madam Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to vote "yes" on H.R. 6493 and to vote "yes" in support of our students.

Mr. KELLER. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers, I am prepared to close, and I yield myself the balance of my time.

Through this commonsense bipartisan legislation, we will support institutions of higher education in their work to address the health and well-being of students and employees.

The isolation brought on by the pandemic exacerbated the mental health challenges students in this country were already facing. Data shows that substance abuse is a serious problem on college campuses. Some students may

feel anxious about pursuing a degree in higher education and moving away from home for the first time, the challenges surrounding the pandemic have exacerbated those feelings.

Current and future generations of college students will be well-served with access to high-quality mental health and substance abuse disorder treatment services. The best thing postsecondary institutions can do is give students tools to handle those pressures in a healthy way.

Today, I am honored to stand in support of this legislation, H.R. 6493, as I believe it will give vulnerable students the assistance they desperately need.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, as lawmakers, we have an opportunity to make a difference in students' lives and protect their health, including their mental health. The benefits of doing so are clear. Students with higher rates of well-being have higher GPAs and are more likely to graduate and be engaged in our community. Unfortunately, mental health issues and substance misuse are rising, and that is a concern for our college campuses.

The Campus Prevention and Recovery Services for Students Act will provide both guidance and funding to help make sure that students have the tools that they need to reach their full potential.

Again, I thank the chief sponsor of the bill, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ; the lead cosponsor of the bill, the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON); and Mr. KELLER for their leadership on this important bill.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 6493, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 6493, the Campus Prevention and Recovery Services for Students Act. As we are coming out of a two-year pandemic, taking care of individuals with mental health and substance use disorders, especially college students, is crucial.

H.R. 6493, requires schools to develop evidence-based prevention and intervention strategies for college students and employees. H.R. 6493 requires both the Department of Education and the Department of Health and Human Services to identify and promote successful programs.

As a physician and former Iowa Director of Public Health, I know just how critical evidence-based practices are for prevention of alcohol and substance use disorders and how life saving these practices can be for any student. It is equally important for college campuses and the medical community to come together to do what is best for our nation's students.

I look forward to voting in support of H.R. 6493 and urge my colleagues to do the same.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 6493—to amend the "Campus Prevention and Recovery Services for Students Act of 2022" to promote substance misuse treatment rehabilitation and re-entry within institutions of higher education.

Today substance misuse targets our nation at a volatile rate. Specifically, when looking at our institutions of higher education our students are much more susceptible to being victims of substance misuse.

Common triggers for substance misuse include peer pressure, stress, social organization, and mental health issues.

Currently the “Campus Prevention and Recovery Services for Students Act of 2022”, seeks to ensure that our public institutions are using funding given to them to provide the necessary outlets for recovery and re-entry into campus life.

Solutions the original bill provides include models for “prevention of the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol” by students and staff through connecting them with campus intervention, and rehabilitation resources.

As it stands the bill targets many of the necessary areas it needs to promote rehabilitation of substance abuse, but what it fails to do is provide the necessary funding allocations in ongoing to ensure the longevity of keeping our students safe.

Students who are struggling with substance misuse issues deserve to know that they are receiving the best possible care that they can, and we can foster that by making sure that our institutions of higher education have the resources they desperately need to be able continue to serve their student populations.

Through H.R. 6493 it will further push campuses to ensure that they are working with organizations both on and off campus.

Campuses will now be required to work with the Secretary of Education in conjunction with the Secretary of Health and Human Services to ensure that each campus is using their funding for the highest quality of rehabilitation and re-entry services.

H.R. 6493 will grant \$15 million to institutions annually from to 2021–2028 to aid in funding public institutions’ recovery, rehabilitation, and re-entry programs.

I ask that my colleagues join me in support of H.R. 6493—the Campus Prevention and Recovery Services for Students Act of 2022.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6493, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

SUPPORT THE RESILIENCY OF OUR NATION’S GREAT VETERANS ACT OF 2022

Mr. LEVIN of California. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6411) to amend title 38, United States Code, to make certain improvements in the mental health care provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.
The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6411

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Support The Resiliency of Our Nation’s Great Veterans Act of 2022” or the “STRONG Veterans Act of 2022”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—TRAINING TO SUPPORT VETERANS’ MENTAL HEALTH

Sec. 101. Mental health and suicide prevention outreach to minority veterans and American Indian and Alaska Native veterans.

Sec. 102. Expansion of Vet Center workforce.

Sec. 103. Expansion of mental health training for Department of Veterans Affairs.

Sec. 104. Expansion of scholarships and loan repayment programs for mental health providers.

TITLE II—VETERANS CRISIS LINE

Sec. 201. Veterans Crisis Line.

Subtitle A—Veterans Crisis Line Training and Quality Management

Sec. 211. Staff training.

Sec. 212. Quality review and management.

Sec. 213. Guidance for high-risk callers.

Sec. 214. Oversight of training of social service assistants and clarification of job responsibilities.

Subtitle B—Pilot Programs and Research on Veterans Crisis Line

Sec. 221. Pilot programs.

Sec. 222. Authorization of appropriations for research on effectiveness and opportunities for improvement of Veterans Crisis Line.

Subtitle C—Transition of Crisis Line Number

Sec. 231. Feedback on transition of crisis line number.

TITLE III—OUTREACH TO VETERANS

Sec. 301. Solid Start program of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Sec. 302. Designation of Buddy Check Week by Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

Sec. 303. Improvements to Veterans Justice Outreach Program.

Sec. 304. Department of Veterans Affairs Governors Challenge Program.

TITLE IV—MENTAL HEALTH CARE DELIVERY

Sec. 401. Expansion of peer specialist support program of Department of Veterans Affairs.

Sec. 402. Expansion of Vet Center services.

Sec. 403. Eligibility for mental health services.

Sec. 404. Mental health consultations.

TITLE V—RESEARCH

Sec. 501. Veterans integration to academic leadership program of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Sec. 502. Improvement of sleep disorder care furnished by Department of Veterans Affairs.

Sec. 503. Study on inpatient mental health and substance use care from Department of Veterans Affairs.

Sec. 504. Study on treatment from Department of Veterans Affairs for co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders.

Sec. 505. Study on workload of suicide prevention teams of Department of Veterans Affairs.

Sec. 506. Expansion of suicide prevention and mental health research.

Sec. 507. Study on mental health and suicide prevention support for military families.

Sec. 508. Research on brain health.

Sec. 509. Study on efficacy of clinical and at-home resources for post-traumatic stress disorder.

TITLE I—TRAINING TO SUPPORT VETERANS’ MENTAL HEALTH

SEC. 101. MENTAL HEALTH AND SUICIDE PREVENTION OUTREACH TO MINORITY VETERANS AND AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE VETERANS.

(a) STAFFING REQUIREMENT.—Beginning not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall ensure that each medical center of the Department of Veterans Affairs has no fewer than one full-time employee whose responsibility is serving as a minority veteran coordinator.

(b) TRAINING.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the Indian Health Service and the Director of the Office of Mental Health and Suicide Prevention of the Department of Veterans Affairs, shall ensure that all minority veteran coordinators receive training in delivery of mental health and suicide prevention services culturally appropriate for American Indian and Alaska Native veterans, especially with respect to the identified populations and tribes within the coordinators’ catchment areas.

(c) COORDINATION WITH SUICIDE PREVENTION COORDINATORS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Mental Health and Suicide Prevention, shall ensure that the suicide prevention coordinator and minority veteran coordinator of each medical center of the Department have developed and disseminated to the director of the medical center a written plan for conducting mental health and suicide prevention outreach to all tribes and urban Indian health organizations within the catchment area of the medical center. Each such plan shall include for each tribe covered by the plan—

(1) contact information for tribal leadership and the tribal health facility or Indian Health Service facility serving that tribe;

(2) a schedule for and list of outreach plans (including addressing any barriers to accessing Department mental health care);

(3) documentation of any conversation with tribal leaders that may guide culturally appropriate delivery of mental health care to American Indian or Alaska Native veterans;

(4) documentation of any progress in incorporating traditional healing practices into mental health and suicide prevention protocols and options available for veterans who are members of such tribe; and

(5) documentation of any coordination among the Department, the Indian Health Service, urban Indian health organizations, and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration for the purpose of improving suicide prevention efforts tailored to veterans who are members of such tribe and the provision of culturally competent mental health care to such veterans.

(d) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs of the House of Representatives a report on outreach efforts to minority veterans and American Indian and Alaska Native veterans. Such report shall include each of the following:

(1) The number of minority veteran coordinators within the Department.

(2) The number and percentage of minority veteran coordinators who are women.

(3) The number and percentage of minority veteran coordinators who are persons of color.

(4) The number and percentage of Department medical centers with minority veteran coordinators.

(5) The number and percentage of Department mental health providers who are enrolled members of a federally recognized Indian tribe or self-identify as Native American.

(6) The number and percentage of Department mental health providers who speak a second language.

(7) A review of the outreach plans developed and submitted to all Department medical centers for outreach to American Indian and Alaska Native veterans.

(8) A review of mental health care provided annually by the Department to American Indian and Alaska Native veterans for the past three years, including number of appointments, and an assessment of any barriers to providing this care.

SEC. 102. EXPANSION OF VET CENTER WORKFORCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act and subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall hire an additional 50 full-time equivalent employees for Vet Centers to bolster the workforce of Vet Centers and to provide expanded mental health care to veterans, members of the Armed Forces, and their families through outreach, community access points, outstations, and Vet Centers.

(b) VET CENTER DEFINED.—In this section, the term “Vet Center” has the meaning given that term in section 1712A(h) of title 38, United States Code.

SEC. 103. EXPANSION OF MENTAL HEALTH TRAINING FOR DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than three years after the date of the enactment of this Act and subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, in collaboration with the Office of Mental Health and Suicide Prevention and the Office of Academic Affiliations, shall add an additional 250 paid trainee slots in covered mental health disciplines to the workforce of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

(b) COVERED MENTAL HEALTH DISCIPLINES DEFINED.—In this section, the term “covered mental health disciplines” means psychiatry, psychology, advanced practice nursing (with a focus on mental health or substance use disorder), social work, licensed professional mental health counseling, and marriage and family therapy.

SEC. 104. EXPANSION OF SCHOLARSHIPS AND LOAN REPAYMENT PROGRAMS FOR MENTAL HEALTH PROVIDERS.

(a) EXPANSION OF HEALTH PROFESSIONAL SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM.—Beginning in academic year 2022, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall include not fewer than an additional (as compared to academic year 2021) 50 awards per academic year under the Department of Veterans Affairs Health Professional Scholarship Program under subchapter II of chapter 76 of title 38, United States Code, for applicants otherwise eligible for such program who are pursuing degrees or training in mental health disciplines, including advanced practice nursing (with a focus on mental health or substance use disorder), psychology, and social work.

(b) EXPANSION OF EDUCATION DEBT REDUCTION PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning in fiscal year 2022, the Secretary shall provide not fewer than an additional (as compared to fiscal year 2021) 200 debt reduction awards per year

under the Department of Veterans Affairs Education Debt Reduction Program under subchapter VII of chapter 76 of title 38, United States Code, to be used to recruit mental health professionals to the Department of Veterans Affairs in disciplines that include psychiatry, psychology, advanced practice nursing (with a focus on mental health or substance use disorder), and social work.

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs \$8,000,000 per year to carry out the additional awards under paragraph (1).

(c) OUTREACH.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop a public awareness campaign to encourage veterans and mental health professionals to choose the Department for their mental health career.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The campaign required under paragraph (1)—

(A) shall advertise the paid trainee, scholarship, and loan repayment opportunities offered by the Department; and

(B) may highlight the new graduate medical education residencies available at the Department for medical students entering residency.

TITLE II—VETERANS CRISIS LINE

SEC. 201. VETERANS CRISIS LINE.

In this title, the term “Veterans Crisis Line” means the toll-free hotline for veterans established under section 1720F(h) of title 38, United States Code.

Subtitle A—Veterans Crisis Line Training and Quality Management

SEC. 211. STAFF TRAINING.

(a) REVIEW OF TRAINING FOR VETERANS CRISIS LINE CALL RESPONDERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall enter into an agreement with an organization outside the Department of Veterans Affairs to review the training for Veterans Crisis Line call responders on assisting callers in crisis.

(2) COMPLETION OF REVIEW.—The review conducted under paragraph (1) shall be completed not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(3) ELEMENTS OF REVIEW.—The review conducted under paragraph (1) shall consist of a review of the training provided by the Department on subjects including risk assessment, lethal means assessment, substance use and overdose risk assessment, safety planning, referrals to care, supervisory consultation, and emergency dispatch.

(4) UPDATE OF TRAINING.—If any deficiencies in the training for Veterans Crisis Line call responders are found pursuant to the review under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall update such training and associated standards of practice to correct those deficiencies not later than one year after the completion of the review.

(b) RETRAINING GUIDELINES FOR VETERANS CRISIS LINE CALL RESPONDERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop guidelines on retraining and quality management for when a Veterans Crisis Line call responder has an adverse event or when a quality review check by a supervisor of such a call responder denotes that the call responder needs improvement.

(2) ELEMENTS OF GUIDELINES.—The guidelines developed under paragraph (1) shall specify the subjects and quantity of retraining recommended and how supervisors should implement increased use of silent monitoring or other performance review mechanisms.

SEC. 212. QUALITY REVIEW AND MANAGEMENT.

(a) MONITORING OF CALLS ON VETERANS CRISIS LINE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall require that not fewer than two calls per month for each Veterans Crisis Line call responder be subject to supervisory silent monitoring, which is used to monitor the quality of conduct by such call responder during the call.

(2) BENCHMARKS.—The Secretary shall establish benchmarks for requirements and performance of Veterans Crisis Line call responders on supervisory silent monitored calls.

(3) QUARTERLY REPORTS.—Not less frequently than quarterly, the Secretary shall submit to the Office of Mental Health and Suicide Prevention of the Department of Veterans Affairs a report on occurrence and outcomes of supervisory silent monitoring of calls on the Veterans Crisis Line.

(b) QUALITY MANAGEMENT PROCESSES FOR VETERANS CRISIS LINE.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the leadership for the Veterans Crisis Line, in partnership with the Office of Mental Health and Suicide Prevention of the Department and the National Center for Patient Safety of the Department, shall establish quality management processes and expectations for staff of the Veterans Crisis Line, including with respect to reporting of adverse events and close calls.

(c) ANNUAL COMMON CAUSE ANALYSIS FOR CALLERS TO VETERANS CRISIS LINE WHO DIE BY SUICIDE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not less frequently than annually, the Secretary shall perform a common cause analysis for all identified callers to the Veterans Crisis Line that died by suicide during the one-year period preceding the conduct of the analysis before the caller received contact with emergency services and in which the Veterans Crisis Line was the last point of contact.

(2) SUBMITTAL OF RESULTS.—The Secretary shall submit to the Office of Mental Health and Suicide Prevention of the Department the results of each analysis conducted under paragraph (1).

(3) APPLICATION OF THEMES OR LESSONS.—The Secretary shall apply any themes or lessons learned under an analysis under paragraph (1) to updating training and standards of practice for staff of the Veterans Crisis Line.

SEC. 213. GUIDANCE FOR HIGH-RISK CALLERS.

(a) DEVELOPMENT OF ENHANCED GUIDANCE AND PROCEDURES FOR RESPONSE TO CALLS RELATED TO SUBSTANCE USE AND OVERDOSE RISK.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, in consultation with national experts within the Department of Veterans Affairs on substance use disorder and overdose, shall—

(1) develop enhanced guidance and procedures to respond to calls to the Veterans Crisis Line related to substance use and overdose risk;

(2) update training materials for staff of the Veterans Crisis Line in response to such enhanced guidance and procedures; and

(3) update criteria for monitoring compliance with such enhanced guidance and procedures.

(b) REVIEW AND IMPROVEMENT OF STANDARDS FOR EMERGENCY DISPATCH.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall—

(A) review the current emergency dispatch standard operating procedure of the Veterans Crisis Line to identify any additions to such procedure to strengthen communication regarding—

(i) emergency dispatch for disconnected callers; and

(ii) the role of social service assistants in requesting emergency dispatch and recording such dispatches; and

(B) update such procedure to include the additions identified under subparagraph (A).

(2) **TRAINING.**—The Secretary shall ensure that all staff of the Veterans Crisis Line are trained on all updates made under paragraph (1)(B) to the emergency dispatch standard operating procedure of the Veterans Crisis Line.

SEC. 214. OVERSIGHT OF TRAINING OF SOCIAL SERVICE ASSISTANTS AND CLARIFICATION OF JOB RESPONSIBILITIES.

Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall—

(1) establish oversight mechanisms to ensure that social service assistants and supervisory social service assistants working with the Veterans Crisis Line are appropriately trained and implementing guidance of the Department regarding the Veterans Crisis Line; and

(2) refine standard operating procedures to delineate roles and responsibilities for all levels of supervisory social service assistants working with the Veterans Crisis Line.

Subtitle B—Pilot Programs and Research on Veterans Crisis Line

SEC. 221. PILOT PROGRAMS.

(a) **EXTENDED SAFETY PLANNING PILOT PROGRAM FOR VETERANS CRISIS LINE.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Commencing not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall carry out a pilot program to determine whether a lengthier, templated safety plan used in clinical settings could be applied in call centers for the Veterans Crisis Line.

(2) **BRIEFING.**—Not later than two years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall provide to Congress a briefing on the findings of the Secretary under the pilot program conducted under paragraph (1), which shall include any recommendations of the Secretary with respect to the continuation or discontinuation of the pilot program.

(b) **CRISIS LINE FACILITATION PILOT PROGRAM.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Commencing not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall carry out a pilot program on the use of crisis line facilitation to increase use of the Veterans Crisis Line among high-risk veterans.

(2) **BRIEFING.**—Not later than two years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall provide to Congress a briefing on the findings of the Secretary under the pilot program under paragraph (1), including any recommendations of the Secretary with respect to the continuation or discontinuation of the pilot program.

(3) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(A) The term “crisis line facilitation”, with respect to a high-risk veteran, means the presentation by a therapist of psychoeducational information about the Veterans Crisis Line and a discussion of the perceived barriers and facilitators to future use of the Veterans Crisis Line for the veteran, which culminates in the veteran calling the Veterans Crisis Line with the therapist to provide firsthand experiences that may counter negative impressions of the Veterans Crisis Line.

(B) The term “high-risk veteran” means a veteran receiving inpatient mental health care following a suicidal crisis.

SEC. 222. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR RESEARCH ON EFFECTIVENESS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT OF VETERANS CRISIS LINE.

There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs for fiscal years 2022 and 2023, a total of \$5,000,000 for the Mental Illness Research, Education, and Clinical Centers of the Department of Veterans Affairs to conduct research on the effectiveness of the Veterans Crisis Line and areas for improvement for the Veterans Crisis Line.

Subtitle C—Transition of Crisis Line Number

SEC. 231. FEEDBACK ON TRANSITION OF CRISIS LINE NUMBER.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall solicit feedback from veterans service organizations on how to conduct outreach to members of the Armed Forces, veterans, their family members, and other members of the military and veterans community on the move to 988 as the new, national three-digit suicide and mental health crisis hotline, which is expected to be implemented by July 2022, to minimize confusion and ensure veterans are aware of their options for reaching the Veterans Crisis Line.

(b) **NONAPPLICATION OF FACA.**—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to any feedback solicited under subsection (a).

(c) **VETERANS SERVICE ORGANIZATION DEFINED.**—In this section, the term “veterans service organization” means an organization recognized by the Secretary for the representation of veterans under section 5902 of title 38, United States Code.

TITLE III—OUTREACH TO VETERANS

SEC. 301. SOLID START PROGRAM OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Chapter 63 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subchapter:

“SUBCHAPTER II—OTHER OUTREACH PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

“§ 6320. Solid Start program

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall carry out a program, to be known as the ‘Solid Start program’, under which the Secretary shall—

“(1) build the capacity of the Department to efficiently and effectively respond to the queries and needs of veterans who have recently separated from the Armed Forces; and

“(2) systemically integrate and coordinate efforts to assist veterans, including efforts—

“(A) to proactively reach out to newly separated veterans to inform them of their eligibility for programs of and benefits provided by the Department; and

“(B) to connect veterans in crisis to resources that address their immediate needs.

“(b) **ACTIVITIES OF THE SOLID START PROGRAM.**—(1) The Secretary, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, shall carry out the Solid Start program of the Department by—

“(A) collecting up-to-date contact information during transition classes or separation counseling for all members of the Armed Forces who are separating from the Armed Forces, while explaining the existence and purpose of the Solid Start program;

“(B) calling each veteran, regardless of separation type or characterization of service, three times within the first year after separation of the veteran from the Armed Forces;

“(C) providing information about the Solid Start program on the website of the Department and in materials of the Department, especially transition booklets and other resources;

“(D) ensuring calls are truly tailored to the needs of each veteran’s unique situation by conducting quality assurance tests;

“(E) prioritizing outreach to veterans who have accessed mental health resources prior to separation from the Armed Forces;

“(F) providing women veterans with information that is tailored to their specific health care and benefit needs;

“(G) as feasible, providing information on access to State and local resources, including Vet Centers and veterans service organizations; and

“(H) gathering and analyzing data assessing the effectiveness of the Solid Start program.

“(2) The Secretary, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, may carry out the Solid Start program by—

“(A) encouraging members of the Armed Forces who are transitioning to civilian life to authorize alternate points of contact who can be reached should the member be unavailable during the first year following the separation of the member from the Armed Forces;

“(B) following up missed phone calls with tailored mailings to ensure the veteran still receives similar information; and

“(C) striving to reach out to veterans who separated prior to the initiation of the Solid Start program to provide similar services to those veterans, as feasible.

“(3) In this subsection:

“(A) The term ‘Vet Center’ has the meaning given that term in section 1712A(h) of this title.

“(B) The term ‘veterans service organization’ means an organization recognized by the Secretary for the representation of veterans under section 5902 of this title.”

(b) **CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.**—Chapter 63 of such title, as amended by subsection (a), is further amended—

(1) by inserting before section 6301 the following:

“Subchapter I—Outreach Services Program”;

and

(2) in sections 6301, 6303, 6304, 6305, 6306, and 6307, by striking “this chapter” each place it appears and inserting “this subchapter”.

(c) **CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.**—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 63 of such title is amended—

(1) by inserting before the item relating to section 6301 the following new item:

“SUBCHAPTER I—OUTREACH SERVICES PROGRAM”;

and

(2) by adding at the end the following new items:

“SUBCHAPTER II—OTHER OUTREACH PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

“§ 6320. Solid Start program.”

SEC. 302. DESIGNATION OF BUDDY CHECK WEEK BY SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall designate one week each year to organize outreach events and educate veterans on how to conduct peer wellness checks, which shall be known as “Buddy Check Week”.

(b) **EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—During Buddy Check Week, the Secretary, in consultation with organizations that represent veterans, non-profits that serve veterans, mental health experts, members of the Armed Forces, and such other entities and individuals as the Secretary considers appropriate, shall collaborate with organizations that represent veterans to provide educational opportunities for veterans to learn how to conduct peer wellness checks.

(2) **TRAINING MATTERS.**—As part of the educational opportunities provided under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall provide the following:

(A) A script for veterans to use to conduct peer wellness checks that includes information on appropriate referrals to resources veterans might need.

(B) Online and in-person training, as appropriate, on how to conduct a peer wellness check.

(C) Opportunities for members of organizations that represent veterans to learn how to train individuals to conduct peer wellness checks.

(D) Training for veterans participating in Buddy Check Week on how to transfer a phone call directly to the Veterans Crisis Line.

(E) Resiliency training for veterans participating in Buddy Check Week on handling a veteran in crisis.

(3) **ONLINE MATERIALS.**—All training materials provided under the educational opportunities under paragraph (1) shall be made publicly available on a website of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

(c) **OUTREACH.**—The Secretary, in collaboration with organizations that represent veterans, may conduct outreach regarding educational opportunities under subsection (b) at—

(1) public events where many veterans are expected to congregate;

(2) meetings of organizations that represent veterans;

(3) facilities of the Department; and

(4) such other locations as the Secretary, in collaboration with organizations that represent veterans, considers appropriate.

(d) **VETERANS CRISIS LINE PLAN.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall ensure that a plan exists for handling the potential increase in the number of calls into the Veterans Crisis Line that may occur during Buddy Check Week.

(2) **SUBMITTAL OF PLAN.**—The head of the Veterans Crisis Line shall submit to the Secretary a plan for how to handle excess calls during Buddy Check Week, which may include the following:

(A) Additional hours for staff.

(B) The use of a backup call center.

(C) Any other plan to ensure that calls from veterans in crisis are being answered in a timely manner by an individual trained at the same level as a Veterans Crisis Line responder.

(e) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) The term “organization that represents veterans” means an organization recognized by the Secretary for the representation of veterans under section 5902 of title 38, United States Code.

(2) The term “veteran” has the meaning given that term in section 101 of such title.

(3) The term “Veterans Crisis Line” means the toll-free hotline for veterans provided by the Secretary under section 1720F(h) of such title.

SEC. 303. IMPROVEMENTS TO VETERANS JUSTICE OUTREACH PROGRAM.

(a) **OUTREACH REQUIREMENT.**—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall conduct outreach regarding the Veterans Justice Outreach Program to justice-involved veterans, military and veterans service organizations, and relevant stakeholders in the criminal justice community, including officials from local law enforcement, court, and jail systems and others as determined appropriate by the Secretary. Such outreach—

(1) shall be designed—

(A) to spread awareness and understanding of the Program;

(B) to spread awareness and understanding of veteran eligibility for the Program, including the eligibility of veterans who were discharged from service in the Armed Forces under conditions other than honorable; and

(C) to improve the identification of justice-involved veterans; and

(2) may be conducted in person, virtually, or through other means, including by the dissemination of informational materials and contact information.

(b) **STRATEGIC PLAN.**—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall develop a strategic plan for the Veterans Justice Outreach Program. In developing such plan, the Secretary shall conduct—

(1) an assessment of barriers to working with justice-involved veterans in rural, remote, and underserved areas, including potential steps to address such barriers; and

(2) a workforce gap analysis for the Program.

(c) **INCREASE IN NUMBER OF VJO SPECIALISTS.**—

(1) **INCREASE.**—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall increase the number of Veterans Justice Outreach specialists responsible for supporting justice-involved veterans in rural, remote, or underserved areas, including areas located far from Department of Veterans Affairs medical centers, as determined by the Secretary, through—

(A) the hiring of additional Veterans Justice Outreach specialists;

(B) the reallocation of existing Veterans Justice Outreach specialists; or

(C) such other means as may be determined appropriate by the Secretary.

(2) **DETERMINATION.**—The Secretary shall determine the number of Veterans Justice Outreach specialists required, and the locations of such specialists, under paragraph (1) by taking into account—

(A) such number and locations needed to achieve the mission and strategic goals of the Veterans Justice Outreach Program;

(B) any gaps in the workforce of the Program, including such gaps identified pursuant to subsection (b)(2); and

(C) strategies to address such gaps.

(3) **USE OF TECHNOLOGY.**—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary shall consider the use of virtual technology.

(d) **PERFORMANCE GOALS AND IMPLEMENTATION PLANS.**—

(1) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall establish performance goals and implementation plans for—

(A) the Veterans Justice Outreach Program;

(B) Veterans Justice Outreach Specialists; and

(C) providing support for research regarding justice-involved veterans.

(2) **CONSISTENCY WITH STRATEGIC PLAN.**—The Secretary shall ensure that the performance goals and implementation plans under paragraph (1) are consistent with the strategic plan under subsection (b) and include—

(A) qualitative and quantitative milestones, measures, and metrics, and associated timelines for completion of the plans under paragraph (1) and barriers to such completion;

(B) an identification of relevant staff; and

(C) an estimate of resource needs and sources.

(3) **PERFORMANCE DATA.**—The Secretary shall establish a process to regularly collect and analyze performance data to assess the efficiency and effectiveness of implementing the plans under paragraph (1).

(e) **TRAINING REQUIREMENT.**—The Secretary shall ensure that all Veterans Justice Outreach Specialists receive training not less frequently than annually on—

(1) best practices for identifying and conducting outreach to justice-involved veterans and relevant stakeholders in the criminal justice community; and

(2) veteran eligibility for the Veterans Justice Outreach Program, including with respect to consistently communicating changes regarding eligibility (including

through the use of a script or other reference materials).

(f) **REPORTS ON IMPLEMENTATION.**—

(1) **FIRST REPORT.**—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the following:

(A) An assessment of implementing subsection (c), including—

(i) strategies to increase Veterans Justice Outreach specialists responsible for supporting justice-involved veterans in rural, remote, or underserved areas; and

(ii) the progress of the Secretary in addressing gaps in the workforce of the Veterans Justice Outreach Program identified pursuant to paragraph (2) of such subsection.

(B) The performance goals and implementation plans established under subsection (d)(1).

(2) **SUBSEQUENT REPORT.**—Not later than three years after the date on which the first report is submitted under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the progress of the Secretary in meeting the performance goals and carrying out activities under the implementation plans established under subsection (d)(1).

(g) **REPORT ON VETERANS TREATMENT COURTS.**—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the Attorney General, shall submit to Congress a report on the engagement of the Department of Veterans Affairs with veterans treatment courts, including—

(1) the availability and efficacy of veterans treatment courts in meeting the needs of justice-involved veterans;

(2) best practices for Department of Veterans Affairs staff and justice-involved veterans in working with veterans treatment courts; and

(3) the ability of justice-involved veterans to access veterans treatment courts, including any barriers that exist to increasing such access.

(h) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) The term “justice-involved veteran” means a veteran with active, ongoing, or recent contact with some component of a local criminal justice system.

(2) The term “Veterans Justice Outreach Program” means the program through which the Department of Veterans Affairs identifies justice-involved veterans and provides such veterans with access to Department services.

(3) The term “Veterans Justice Outreach Specialist” means an employee of the Department of Veterans Affairs who serves as a liaison between the Department and the local criminal justice system on behalf of a justice-involved veteran.

(4) The term “veterans treatment court” means a State or local court that is participating in the veterans treatment court program (as defined in section 2991(i)(1) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797aa(i)(1))).

SEC. 304. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS GOVERNORS CHALLENGE PROGRAM.

The Secretary of Veterans Affairs may enter into agreements with States, territories, and American Indian and Alaska Native tribes for the development and implementation of veteran suicide prevention proposals through the Governors Challenge Program.

TITLE IV—MENTAL HEALTH CARE DELIVERY

SEC. 401. EXPANSION OF PEER SPECIALIST SUPPORT PROGRAM OF DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

(a) **EXPANSION.**—Section 506 of the VA MISSION Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-182; 38 U.S.C. 1701 note) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (d) through (f) as subsections (e) through (g);

(2) in subsection (a), by adding at the end the following new sentence: “Each such peer specialist shall be a full-time employee whose primary function is to serve as a peer specialist and shall be in addition to all other employees of such medical center.”;

(3) in the heading of subsection (b), by striking “TIMEFRAME” and inserting “INITIAL TIMEFRAME”;

(4) in subsection (c)—

(A) in the heading, by striking “SELECTION” and inserting “INITIAL SELECTION”;

(B) in paragraph (1), by striking “The Secretary shall” and inserting “In establishing the program at initial locations, the Secretary shall”;

(5) by inserting after subsection (c) the following new subsection:

“(d) TIMEFRAME FOR EXPANSION OF PROGRAM: SELECTION OF ADDITIONAL LOCATIONS.—

“(1) TIMEFRAME FOR EXPANSION.—The Secretary shall make permanent and expand the program to additional medical centers of the Department as follows:

“(A) As of the date of the enactment of the STRONG Veterans Act of 2021, the Secretary shall make such program permanent at each medical center participating in the program on the day before such date of enactment.

“(B) During the seven-year period following such date of enactment, the Secretary shall expand the program to an additional 25 medical centers per year until the program is carried out at each medical center of the Department.

“(2) SELECTION OF ADDITIONAL LOCATIONS.—In selecting medical centers for the expansion of the program under paragraph (1)(B), until such time as each medical center of the Department is participating in the program by establishing not fewer than two peer specialists at the medical center, the Secretary shall prioritize medical centers in the following areas:

“(A) Rural areas and other areas that are underserved by the Department.

“(B) Areas that are not in close proximity to an active duty military installation.

“(C) Areas representing different geographic locations, such as census tracts established by the Bureau of the Census.”;

(6) in subsection (e), as redesignated by paragraph (1)—

(A) in the heading, by striking “GENDER-SPECIFIC SERVICES” and inserting “CONSIDERATIONS FOR HIRING PEER SPECIALISTS”;

(B) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “location selected under subsection (c)” and inserting “medical center”;

(C) in paragraph (1), by striking “and” at the end; and

(D) by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following new paragraphs:

“(2) female peer specialists are hired and made available to support female veterans who are treated at each medical center; and

“(3) to the extent practical, peer specialists are hired in demographic percentages that reflect the racial and ethnic demographic percentages of the overall veterans population.”; and

(7) by amending subsection (g), as redesignated by paragraph (1), to read as follows:

“(g) REPORTS.—

“(1) PERIODIC REPORTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of the STRONG Veterans Act of 2021, and annually thereafter for five years, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Veterans’ Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report on the program, including the expansion of the program under subsection (d)(1).

“(B) ELEMENTS.—Each report under subparagraph (A) shall include, with respect to the one-year period preceding the submission of the report, the following:

“(i) The findings and conclusions of the Secretary with respect to the program.

“(ii) An assessment of the benefits of the program to veterans and family members of veterans.

“(iii) An assessment of the effectiveness of peer specialists in engaging under subsection (f) with health care providers in the community and veterans served by such providers.

“(iv) The name and location of each medical center where new peer specialists were hired.

“(v) The number of new peer specialists hired at each medical center pursuant to this section and the total number of peer specialists within the Department hired pursuant to this section.

“(vi) An assessment of any barriers confronting the recruitment, training, or retention of peer specialists.

“(2) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than one year after the Secretary determines that the program is being carried out at each medical center of the Department, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Veterans’ Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report notifying such committees of such determination.”.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Veterans Affairs to implement section 506 of the VA MISSION Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-182; 38 U.S.C. 1701 note), as amended by subsection (a), the following amounts:

(1) \$3,600,000 for fiscal year 2022.

(2) \$7,200,000 for fiscal year 2023.

(3) \$10,800,000 for fiscal year 2024.

(4) \$14,400,000 for fiscal year 2025.

(5) \$18,000,000 for fiscal year 2026.

(6) \$21,600,000 for fiscal year 2027.

(7) \$25,000,000 for fiscal year 2028.

SEC. 402. EXPANSION OF VET CENTER SERVICES.

(a) VETERANS AND MEMBERS USING EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE BENEFITS.—Section 1712A of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “clauses (i) through (vi)” both places it appears and inserting “clauses (i) through (vii)”;

(2) by striking “in clause (vii)” both places it appears and inserting “in clause (viii)”;

(3) in subsection (a)(1)(C)—

(A) by redesignating clause (vii) as clause (viii); and

(B) by inserting after clause (vi) the following new clause:

“(vii) Any veteran or member of the Armed Forces pursuing a course of education using covered educational assistance benefits.”;

and

(4) in subsection (h), by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(6) The term ‘covered educational assistance benefits’ means educational assistance benefits provided pursuant to—

“(A) chapter 30, 31, 32, or 33 of this title;

“(B) chapter 1606 or 1607 of title 10;

“(C) section 116 of the Harry W. Colmery Veterans Educational Assistance Act of 2017 (Public Law 115-48; 38 U.S.C. 3001 note); or

“(D) section 8006 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Public Law 117-2; 38 U.S.C. 3001 note prec.).”.

(b) GAO REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committees on Veterans’ Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report assessing—

(1) the mental health needs of veterans pursuing a course of education using covered educational assistance benefits (as defined in

section 1712A(h)(6) of title 38, United States Code, as added by subsection (a)); and

(2) the efforts of the Department of Veterans Affairs to address such mental health needs.

SEC. 403. ELIGIBILITY FOR MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1712A(a)(1) of title 38, United States Code, as amended by section 402, is further amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A)(i)—

(A) in subclause (I), by striking “and”;

(B) in subclause (II), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(III) in the case of a veteran or member who died by suicide, to the degree that counseling furnished to such individual is found to aid in coping with the effects of such suicide.”;

(2) in subparagraph (B)(i)(II)—

(A) in item (aa), by striking “or”;

(B) in item (bb), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; or”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(cc) coping with the effects of a suicide described in subclause (III) of such clause.”;

and

(3) in subparagraph (C)(vii)—

(A) in subclause (I), by striking “or” at the end;

(B) in subclause (II), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; or”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(III) veteran or member of the Armed Forces who died by suicide.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to family members of a member or veteran who died by suicide before, on, or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 404. MENTAL HEALTH CONSULTATIONS.

(a) MENTAL HEALTH CONSULTATIONS FOR VETERANS FILING FOR COMPENSATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter VI of chapter 11 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“§ 1167. Mental health consultations

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which a veteran submits to the Secretary a claim for compensation under this chapter for a service-connected disability relating to a mental health diagnosis, the Secretary shall offer the veteran a mental health consultation to assess the mental health needs of, and care options for, the veteran.

“(b) AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary shall—

“(1) offer a veteran a consultation under subsection (a) without regard to any previous denial or approval of a claim of that veteran for a service-connected disability relating to a mental health diagnosis; and

“(2) ensure that a veteran offered a mental health consultation under subsection (a) may elect to receive such consultation during the one-year period beginning on the date on which the consultation is offered or during such longer period beginning on such date as the Secretary considers appropriate.

“(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—A consultation provided to a veteran under this section shall not be construed as a determination that any disability of such veteran is service-connected for the purposes of any benefit under the laws administered by the Secretary.”.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 11 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“1167. Mental health consultations.”.

(b) MENTAL HEALTH CONSULTATIONS FOR VETERANS ENTERING HOMELESS PROGRAMS OFFICE PROGRAMS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter VII of chapter 20 of title 38, United States Code, is amended

by adding at the end the following new section:

“§ 2068. Mental health consultations

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than two weeks after the date on which a veteran described in subsection (b) enters into a program administered by the Homeless Programs Office of the Department, the Secretary shall offer the veteran a mental health consultation to assess the health needs of, and care options for, the veteran.

“(b) VETERAN DESCRIBED.—A veteran described in this subsection is a veteran to whom a mental health consultation is not offered or provided through the case management services of the program of the Homeless Programs Office into which the veteran enters.”.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 20 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“2068. Mental health consultations.”.

TITLE V—RESEARCH

SEC. 501. VETERANS INTEGRATION TO ACADEMIC LEADERSHIP PROGRAM OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall submit to the Committees on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report on the Veterans Integration to Academic Leadership program of the Department of Veterans Affairs. The report shall include the following:

(1) The number of medical centers of the Department, institutions of higher learning, non-college degree programs, and student veterans supported by the program, and relevant trends since the program began.

(2) The staff and resources allocated to the program, and relevant trends since the program began.

(3) An assessment of the outcomes and effectiveness of the program in—

(A) supporting student veterans;

(B) connecting student veterans to needed services of the Department or services provided by non-Department entities;

(C) addressing the mental health needs of student veterans;

(D) lowering the suicide risk of student veterans; and

(E) helping student veterans achieve educational goals.

(4) An assessment of barriers to expanding the program and how the Secretary intends to address such barriers.

(5) An assessment of whether the program should be expanded outside of the Office of Mental Health and Suicide Prevention to support students veterans with needs unrelated to mental health or suicide.

(b) UNIFORM BEST PRACTICES, GOALS, AND MEASURES.—The Secretary shall establish best practices, goals, and measures for the Veterans Integration to Academic Leadership program of the Department that are uniform among the medical centers of the Department.

(c) OUTREACH.—The Secretary shall conduct outreach among the Armed Forces, veterans service organizations, institutions of higher learning, and non-college degree programs with respect to the Veterans Integration to Academic Leadership program of the Department.

(d) ASSESSMENT.—The Secretary shall assess the feasibility and advisability of including the suicide rate for student veterans in the National Veteran Suicide Prevention Annual Report of the Office of Mental Health and Suicide Prevention of the Department.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term “institution of higher learning” has the meaning given that term in section 3452 of title 38, United States Code.

(2) The term “student veteran” means the following:

(A) A veteran or member of the Armed Forces using educational assistance under any of the following provisions of law:

(i) Chapter 30, 31, 32, or 33 of title 38, United States Code, or chapter 1606 or 1607 of title 10, United States Code.

(ii) Section 116 of the Harry W. Colmery Veterans Educational Assistance Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–48; 38 U.S.C. 3001 note).

(iii) Section 8006 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Public Law 117–2; 38 U.S.C. 3001 note prec.).

(B) A veteran who is enrolled in an institution of higher learning or other training program, without regard to whether the veteran is using educational assistance specified in subparagraph (A).

SEC. 502. IMPROVEMENT OF SLEEP DISORDER CARE FURNISHED BY DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Pursuant to the analysis conducted under subsection (b), the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall take such action as the Secretary considers appropriate to improve the assessment and treatment of veterans with sleep disorders, including by conducting in-home sleep studies for veterans.

(b) ANALYSIS.—The Secretary shall conduct an analysis of the ability of the Department of Veterans Affairs to treat sleep disorders among veterans, including—

(1) assessment and treatment options for such disorders;

(2) barriers to care for such disorders, such as wait time, travel time, and lack of staffing;

(3) the efficacy of the clinical practice guidelines of the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of Defense for such disorders; and

(4) the availability of and efficacy of the use by the Department of Veterans Affairs of cognitive behavioral therapy for insomnia.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than two years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives a report on—

(1) the findings from the analysis conducted under subsection (b); and

(2) any actions taken under subsection (a) to improve the assessment and treatment of veterans with sleep disorders.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR IN-HOME SLEEP STUDIES.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs \$5,000,000 to be used to conduct in-home sleep studies for veterans, as part of sleep disorder assessment and treatment conducted by the Department of Veterans Affairs.

SEC. 503. STUDY ON INPATIENT MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE USE CARE FROM DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall complete the conduct of a study on access of veterans to care under the residential rehabilitation treatment programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs to determine—

(1) if there are sufficient geographic offerings of inpatient mental health care, especially for veterans in rural and remote communities;

(2) if there are sufficient bed spaces at each location, based on demand and drive time from the homes of veterans;

(3) if there are any workforce-related capacity limitations at each location, including if beds are unable to be used because there are not enough providers to care for additional patients;

(4) if there are diagnosis-specific or sex-specific barriers to accessing care under such programs; and

(5) the average wait time for a bed in such a program, broken out by—

(A) Veterans Integrated Service Network;

(B) rural or urban area;

(C) sex; and

(D) specialty (general program, substance use disorder program, military sexual trauma program, etc.).

(b) RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MODIFICATIONS TO TREATMENT PROGRAMS.—Using the results from the study conducted under subsection (a), the Secretary shall make recommendations for—

(1) new locations for opening facilities to participate in the residential rehabilitation treatment programs of the Department;

(2) facilities under such programs at which new beds can be added; and

(3) any additional specialty tracks to be added to such programs, such as substance use disorder or military sexual trauma, in order to meet veteran need and demand.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after completion of the study under subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives a report on the findings of the study conducted under subsection (a) and the recommendations made by the Secretary under subsection (b).

SEC. 504. STUDY ON TREATMENT FROM DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS FOR CO-OCCURRING MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall conduct a study examining—

(1) the availability of treatment programs for veterans with co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders (including both inpatient and outpatient care);

(2) any geographic disparities in access to such programs, such as for rural and remote veterans; and

(3) the average wait times for care under such programs.

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than two years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives a report on the findings of the study conducted under subsection (a).

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) any recommendations resulting from the study conducted under subsection (a) with respect to improving timeliness and quality of care and meeting treatment preferences for veterans with co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders; and

(B) a description of any actions taken by the Secretary to improve care for such veterans.

SEC. 505. STUDY ON WORKLOAD OF SUICIDE PREVENTION TEAMS OF DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs, acting through the Under Secretary for Health and the Office of Mental Health and Suicide Prevention, shall conduct a study evaluating the workload of local suicide prevention teams of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The study conducted under subsection (a) shall—

(1) identify the effects of the growth of the suicide prevention program of the Department on the workload of suicide prevention teams;

(2) incorporate key practices for staffing model design in determining suicide prevention staffing needs; and

(3) determine which facilities of the Department need increased suicide prevention coordinator staffing to meet the needs of veterans, with an emphasis placed on facilities with high patient volume and facilities located in States with high rates of veteran suicide.

(c) **REPORT.**—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives a report—

(1) on the findings of the study conducted under subsection (a); and

(2) indicating any changes made to the staffing of suicide prevention teams of the Department resulting from the determinations made under subsection (b)(3), including a list of facilities of the Department where staffing was adjusted.

SEC. 506. EXPANSION OF SUICIDE PREVENTION AND MENTAL HEALTH RESEARCH.

(a) **RESEARCH ON MORAL INJURY.**—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs, acting through the Office of Research and Development of the Department of Veterans Affairs, shall conduct suicide prevention and mental health care improvement research on how moral injury relates to the mental health needs of veterans who served in the Armed Forces after September 11, 2001, and best practices for mental health treatment for such veterans.

(b) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Veterans Affairs an additional \$10,000,000 to be used by the Center of Excellence for Suicide Prevention of the Department and the Rocky Mountain Mental Illness Research Education and Clinical Center for purposes of conducting research on the factors impacting veteran suicide and best practices for early intervention and support.

SEC. 507. STUDY ON MENTAL HEALTH AND SUICIDE PREVENTION SUPPORT FOR MILITARY FAMILIES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs, in collaboration with the Secretary of Defense, shall conduct a study on secondary post-traumatic stress disorder and depression and its impact on spouses, children, and caregivers of members of the Armed Forces.

(b) **REPORT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than three years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, in collaboration with the Secretary of Defense, shall submit to Congress, veterans service organizations, and military support organizations a report on the findings of the study conducted under subsection (a).

(2) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this subsection:

(A) The term “military support organization” has the meaning given that term by the Secretary of Defense.

(B) The term “veterans service organization” means an organization recognized by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs for the representation of veterans under section 5902 of title 38, United States Code.

SEC. 508. RESEARCH ON BRAIN HEALTH.

There is authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Veterans Affairs an additional \$5,000,000 for ongoing and future research at the Translational Research Center of the Department of Veterans Affairs for traumatic brain injury and stress disorders to provide better understanding of, and improved treatment options for, veterans who served in the Armed Forces after September 11, 2001, and who have traumatic brain injury or post-traumatic stress disorder.

SEC. 509. STUDY ON EFFICACY OF CLINICAL AND AT-HOME RESOURCES FOR POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER.

Not later than two years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, acting through the Office of Research and Development of the Department of Veterans Affairs, shall conduct a study on—

(1) the efficacy of clinical and at-home resources, such as mobile applications like COVID Coach, for providers, veterans, caregivers, and family members to use for dealing with stressors;

(2) the feasibility and advisability of developing more such resources;

(3) strategies for improving mental health care and outcomes for veterans with post-traumatic stress disorder; and

(4) best practices for helping family members of veterans deal with secondary post-traumatic stress disorder or mental health concerns.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. **LEVIN**) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. **BOST**) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. **LEVIN** of California. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on H.R. 6411, as amended.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman?

There was no objection.

Mr. **LEVIN** of California. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 6411, as amended, the Support The Resilience of Our Nation's Great Veterans Act, or **STRONG** Veterans Act.

Chairman **TAKANO** introduced this bill with Ranking Member **BOST**, and we are grateful to them and their staff for working together over many months to bring this vital package to the House floor. This represents a true bipartisan effort to address a pressing issue.

Although we all were glad to see the veteran suicide rate drop in the last year for which we have data, one death is one too many, and suicide is preventable. We must honor our veterans' service by getting them the care they have earned and deserve now.

Preventing veteran suicide and strengthening veterans' mental health and well-being remains a top priority not only of the Biden administration and the Department of Veterans Affairs but also of our committee. There are prevention approaches and treatments that work, and we must expand all veterans' access to these lifesaving and life-improving services.

Madam Speaker, while we are talking about access, I want to make sure everyone listening today has the Veterans Crisis Line phone number. If you or somebody you care about is in distress, call 1-800-273-TALK—that is 1-

800-273-8255—and press 1 for responders with military and veteran expertise. There is no reason to suffer alone.

Along with our colleagues in the Senate, we have advanced bipartisan bills over the past year that now make up the 22 sections of the **STRONG** Veterans Act.

I want to especially thank our colleagues both on and off the committee for their individual legislative contributions to this omnibus package.

Congresswoman **BROWNLEY**, who chairs our Veterans' Affairs Health Subcommittee, introduced what we consider a cornerstone of **STRONG**—her American Indian and Alaska Native Veterans Mental Health Act. This provision mandates that VA hire full-time minority veteran coordinators at every VA medical center to provide culturally competent mental health and suicide prevention outreach to our Tribal veterans.

Congresswoman **SLOTKIN**'s Solid Start Act is included in **STRONG** and will ensure that VA continues to contact and check in with veterans following their transition from Active Duty during what we know is a very high-risk time for stress, mental health challenges, and even suicide.

The committee also was pleased to include the Veteran Peer Specialist Act from Congressman **SCOTT PETERS**. This is an important provision directing VA to expand its peer specialist program which is extremely popular with veterans.

Although our colleague, former Congressman **Delgado**, recently left the House to become Lieutenant Governor of New York, I thank him for introducing the **REACH** for Veterans Act in the House. It is a critical component of **STRONG** and will strengthen VA's Veterans Crisis Line.

Finally, Chairman **TAKANO**'s bill in **STRONG**, the VA Governor's Challenge Expansion Act, mandates, for the first time, VA-included Tribes in addition to States in the successful Governors' Challenge program to prevent veteran suicide. No sovereign nation should have to wait to be invited to a State Governor's Challenge team. Instead, Tribes selected for the program will work directly with VA to tailor innovative suicide prevention ideas to the needs of their own Native veterans.

Overall, **STRONG** will give VA important new authorities and resources to support veterans' mental health and well-being through increased training, outreach, mental health care delivery, and research in line with the committee's public health approach and President Biden's strategy to address veteran suicide.

It addresses gaps along the spectrum of prevention and care by expanding mental health outreach to traditionally underserved veterans, developing and delivering the most effective treatments, better equipping VA's workforce to provide care, and further strengthening VA's crisis response system.

With this legislation, we will help VA better meet veterans where they are—literally. STRONG directs VA to hire more mental health staff at vet centers close to where veterans live and work.

STRONG also directs VA to assess and improve how well it serves veterans on college campuses. It requires VA to more consistently and comprehensively reach out and provide mental health services to veterans who have been involved with the criminal justice system.

STRONG mandates that as the new three-digit crisis hotline number goes live across the country in July, VA further strengthen its Veterans Crisis Line to meet the predicted surge in demand for emergency care and followup.

STRONG lays out important guidance for VA's research program related to suicide, substance use challenges, and other mental health issues. While caring for veterans today, VA must always be investing in science and looking for tomorrow's innovative solutions to improve veterans' lives.

STRONG and its component bills are endorsed by too many veterans service organizations and health organizations to list, but, Madam Speaker, let me leave you with these words from Andrew Marshall, National Commander of Disabled American Veterans, "There is simply no greater or more urgent challenge within the veteran community right now than addressing mental health concerns and ensuring our Nation's heroes have access to the support they need to both prevent and mitigate crisis."

"DAV is pleased to support the STRONG Veterans Act, and we urge its swift passage and signing into law."

In closing, Madam Speaker, Chairman TAKANO and I support this important piece of legislation, and we urge our colleagues to support H.R. 6411, as amended.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOST. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 6411, as amended, the Support The Resiliency of Our Nation's Great, STRONG, Veterans Act.

This bill would improve VA's mental health and suicide prevention strategies by doing a number of things. It would expand the Vet Center workforce, and it would also allow student veterans the opportunity to seek counseling at Vet Centers during what can be yet another stressful time in that period of transitioning into civilian life.

□ 1315

Additionally, the bill would allow family members of veterans who died by suicide to seek bereavement counseling at Vet Centers. This support, from counselors who know veterans and the challenges that their families often face, would be a valuable resource for those in mourning.

This bill would expand training, scholarship, and loan repayment pro-

grams for the VA mental health providers. It would direct a series of actions to improve the Veterans Crisis Line, including enhanced training and oversight. It would codify an existing VA program that reaches out to veterans in their first year out of the military to provide them with information about relevant resources.

This bill would require VA to conduct numerous studies with the goals of improving care for veterans with sleep disorders, refining inpatient care for veterans struggling with addiction, identifying treatments for veterans suffering from both mental health and substance use disorders, and assessing the possible secondary impacts PTSD and depression may have on veterans' families.

This bill is the product of bipartisan, bicameral negotiations between the Veterans Affairs' Committee leaders. I thank Chairman TAKANO for working with me to introduce this bill and move it forward today.

I thank Senate colleagues Chairman TESTER and Ranking Member MORAN for their work on this bill.

This bill contains many provisions that were in standalone bills introduced by many of our other Members, and I recognize them today. I send a particular thank-you to Dr. Murphy, Congressman ROUZER, and to two of my fellow committee members, veterans themselves, Dr. MILLER-MEEKS and Congressman ELLZEY. Each of them spearheaded vital pieces of this legislation that will help veterans and their families thrive for years to come.

I encourage any veteran listening to this who is struggling and in need of support to contact the veterans hotline by calling 1-800-273-8825 and pressing 1. Once again, that is 1-800-273-8825 and pressing 1. Or you can also get there by texting 838255. That is 838255. Or you can actually visit the Veterans Crisis Line at veteranscrisisline.net, all one word.

There is absolutely no shame in asking for help if you need it.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LEVIN of California. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I am prepared to close. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOST. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MURPHY), my good friend.

Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I rise today in enthusiastic support of H.R. 6411, the Support The Resiliency of Our Nation's Great Veterans Act, commonly known as the STRONG Act.

I am proud that this legislation includes language from my bill, H.R. 4233, the Student Veterans Counseling Centers Eligibility Act. I introduced this bill alongside Ranking Member BOST to aid veteran transition back to civilian life, especially for those looking to further their education.

Far too often, we see the tragedy of our selfless defenders losing their battle to mental health issues when returning from service. The intention of our provision is to aid more of our veterans who are readjusting to civilian lives by providing them with overdue access to vital mental health resources.

This is especially personal to my district, as I represent 89,000 veterans, many of whom are or will be receiving benefits via the Post-9/11 GI Bill.

Regardless of which side of the aisle we sit on, we have an obligation to make sure that our counseling services are more accessible for our veterans, and I am glad that the STRONG Act focuses on this obligation.

My provision would expand counseling and mental health support to student veterans through the VA's readjustment counseling centers, also known as Vet Centers. These centers provide individual, group, marriage, and family counseling, as well as peer support opportunities for Active-Duty servicemembers, veterans, members of the National Guard and Reserve, and certain military family members. Vet Centers are community based, confidential, and free.

A recent RAND study shows that 20 percent of veterans on the GI Bill face feelings of depression from PTSD. That 20 percent amounts to over 170,000 veterans, double the number of veterans in my district.

Currently, the option of student veterans using school psychologists, in actuality, provides very little relief for our veterans. The director of policy and advocacy for the National Association of School Psychologists has reported that the national ratio of school psychologists to students is anywhere from 1 to 2,000 to 1 to 5,000.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BOST. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MURPHY).

Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina. I have heard personal stories from student veterans who have had to wait weeks or even months for a mental health appointment if their mental health crisis was not deemed in need of "immediate attention." Unfortunately, many of our veterans do not have the luxury of weeks or months to see a mental health provider.

In addition, many of our universities' mental health counselors are actually not licensed professionals but, instead, graduate or doctoral students. Our veterans deserve better than this. They deserve the best healthcare from qualified professionals.

Helping students succeed in school and their civilian lives is one of the most important ways we can thank them for their service.

Tragically, the suicide rate among our veterans now is estimated to be anywhere from 17 to 22 suicides a day. Forty-six percent of military students

have reported suicidal thoughts, compared with only 6 percent of their non-military peers.

If we can provide mental health services that are able to assist just a single veteran who is contemplating suicide to choose to live, I believe it is our sworn duty to do so. We have that opportunity now.

I am proud to support the STRONG Veterans Act, and I am very grateful to Chairman TAKANO and Ranking Member BOST for including my bill, the Student Veterans Counseling Center Eligibility Act. I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on H.R. 6411 in support of our Nation's veterans.

Mr. LEVIN of California. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOST. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. ROUZER).

Mr. ROUZER. Madam Speaker, after hearing from my constituent whose veteran spouse tragically died by suicide, and learning of the obstacles they faced when trying to receive critical mental health support for themselves and their children following his death, I introduced a bill to ensure veteran families struggling from such a loss have access to the support they need and deserve.

My legislative language, included in this bill before us today, the STRONG Veterans Act, expands Vet Center eligibility for counseling and mental health services to families of servicemembers or veterans who died by suicide. This expansion of services is necessary so that these families can receive the critical mental health support needed to help them heal and move forward.

We all know that grief can be extremely isolating, and the families of servicemembers and veterans who have died by suicide should not have to worry about enduring this difficult journey alone.

Our military families who support a loved one who is serving, or has served, make a tremendous sacrifice for our country, as well. We must ensure they have access to the care that they deserve and the help that they need when trying to move forward after a suicide has devastated them and their family.

Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman and the ranking member for working with me to include this very important piece of legislation in this package, and I encourage my colleagues to support it.

Mr. LEVIN of California. Madam Speaker, I am prepared to close. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOST. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

First off, I say thank you to all the people who have worked on this important piece of legislation for the support that it has received.

The important thing is that we get the care, treatment, and support for all the veterans who are considering suicide and the families who suffer from the fact that they have done it.

Madam Speaker, I encourage all of my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LEVIN of California. Madam Speaker, again, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in passing H.R. 6411, as amended, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 6411, known as the STRONG Veterans Act of 2022.

As a senior member of the House Committees on Judiciary and Homeland Security, I care deeply about our veterans.

I offer my deepest gratitude to our Nation's troops and reservists, their families, and the 21.6 million veterans, including 29,126 in the 18th Congressional District of Texas that I proudly represent.

In Congress, I have sponsored many legislative proposals and co-sponsored well over 50 pieces of legislation that will positively benefit our veterans and their families.

Veterans with mental health diagnoses have a significantly elevated suicide risk. Suicide rates of veterans are at an all-time high, rising 25 percent in 2021 over the previous year. Veterans continue to have a 50 percent higher risk of suicide than their peers who have not served.

More than 80 percent of post-9/11 veterans say that the public does not understand the problems that veterans face when transitioning to civilian life.

Current resources to help the mental health of our veterans are inadequate. Our veterans need our support when transitioning back to civilian life.

The STRONG Veterans Act will:

Open eligibility for more student veterans at Vet Centers;

Expand culturally competent suicide prevention at VA for native veterans;

Significantly increase mental health staffing and training at VA medical centers and Vet Centers;

Further strengthen the Veterans Crisis Line; Allow more veterans to benefit from engaging with peer specialists; and

Collect data for VA to guide expansion of inpatient mental health and substance use treatment.

I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of H.R. 6411.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. LEVIN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6411, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed. Votes will be taken in the following order:

S. 2089,

H.R. 5407, and

H.R. 6493.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

KEEP KIDS FED ACT OF 2022

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2089) to amend title 38, United States Code, to ensure that grants provided by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs for State veterans' cemeteries do not restrict States from authorizing the interment of certain deceased members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces in such cemeteries, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered. The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 376, nays 42, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 290]

YEAS—376

Adams	Castro (TX)	Fitzpatrick
Aderholt	Chabot	Fleischmann
Aguilar	Cheney	Fletcher
Allen	Cherfilus-	Flores
Allred	McCormick	Foster
Amodei	Chu	Fox
Armstrong	Cicilline	Frankel, Lois
Arrington	Clark (MA)	Fulcher
Auchincloss	Clarke (NY)	Gallagher
Axne	Cleaver	Gallego
Babin	Clyburn	Garamendi
Bacon	Cohen	Garbarino
Baird	Cole	Garcia (CA)
Balderson	Comer	Garcia (IL)
Barr	Connolly	Garcia (TX)
Barragán	Cooper	Gibbs
Bass	Correa	Gimenez
Beatty	Costa	Golden
Bentz	Courtney	Gomez
Bera	Craig	Gonzales, Tony
Bergman	Crawford	Gonzalez (OH)
Beyer	Crenshaw	Gonzalez,
Bice (OK)	Crist	Vicente
Bilirakis	Crow	Gottheimer
Bishop (GA)	Cuellar	Granger
Blumenauer	Curtis	Graves (LA)
Blunt Rochester	Davids (KS)	Graves (MO)
Bonamici	Davis, Danny K.	Green (TN)
Bost	Davis, Rodney	Green, Al (TX)
Bourdeaux	Dean	Griffith
Boyle, Brendan	DeFazio	Grijalva
F.	DeGette	Grothman
Brady	DeLauro	Guthrie
Brown (MD)	DelBene	Harder (CA)
Brown (OH)	Demings	Harshbarger
Brownley	DeSaulnier	Hartzler
Buchanan	DesJarlais	Hayes
Bucshon	Deuth	Herrell
Budd	Diaz-Balart	Herrera Beutler
Burgess	Dingell	Higgins (NY)
Bush	Doggett	Hill
Bustos	Donalds	Himes
Butterfield	Doyle, Michael	Hinson
Calvert	F.	Horsford
Cammack	Duncan	Houlihan
Carbajal	Dunn	Hoyer
Cárdenas	Ellzey	Hudson
Carey	Emmer	Huffman
Carl	Escobar	Huizenga
Carson	Eshoo	Issa
Carter (GA)	Espallat	Jackson
Carter (LA)	Estes	Jackson Lee
Carter (TX)	Evans	Jacobs (CA)
Cartwright	Fallon	Jacobs (NY)
Case	Feenstra	Jayapal
Casten	Ferguson	Jeffries
Castor (FL)	Fischbach	Johnson (GA)

Johnson (OH) Meng
 Johnson (SD) Meuser
 Johnson (TX) Mfume
 Jones Miller (WV)
 Joyce (OH) Miller-Meeks
 Joyce (PA) Moolenaar
 Kahele Mooney
 Kaptur Moore (UT)
 Katko Moore (WI)
 Keating Morelle
 Keller Moulton
 Kelly (IL) Mrvan
 Kelly (MS) Mullin
 Kelly (PA) Murphy (FL)
 Khanna Murphy (NC)
 Kildee Nadler
 Kilmer Napolitano
 Kim (CA) Neal
 Kim (NJ) Neguse
 Kind Newhouse
 Kinzinger Newman
 Kirkpatrick Norcross
 Krishnamoorthi O'Halleran
 Kuster Obernolte
 Kustoff Ocasio-Cortez
 LaHood Omar
 LaMalfa Owens
 Lamb Palazzo
 Lamborn Takano
 Langevin Palmer
 Larsen (WA) Panetta
 Larson (CT) Pappas
 Latta Pascrell
 LaTurner Payne
 Lawrence Perlmutter
 Lawson (FL) Peters
 Lee (CA) Phillips
 Lee (NV) Pingree
 Leger Fernandez Pocan
 Letlow Porter
 Levin (CA) Posey
 Levin (MI) Pressley
 Lieu Quigley
 Lofgren Raskin
 Long Reschenthaler
 Lowenthal Rice (NY)
 Lucas Rice (SC)
 Luetkemeyer Rodgers (WA)
 Luria Rogers (AL)
 Lynch Rogers (KY)
 Mace Rose
 Malinowski Ross
 Malliotakis Rouzer
 Maloney, Carolyn B. Roybal-Allard
 Maloney, Sean Ruiz
 Mann Ruppertsberger
 Manning Rush
 Matsui Rutherford
 McBath Ryan
 McCarthy Salazar
 McCaul Sanchez
 Sarbanes Sanborn
 McClain Scalise
 McCollum Scanlon
 McEachin Schakowsky
 McGovern Schiff
 McHenry Schneider
 McKinley Schrader
 McNerney Schrier
 Meeks Scott (VA)
 Meijer Scott, Austin

NAYS—42

Banks Gohmert
 Biggs Good (VA)
 Bishop (NC) Gooden (TX)
 Brooks Greene (GA)
 Buck Guest
 Burchett Harris
 Cawthorn Hern
 Cline Higgins (LA)
 Cloud Johnson (LA)
 Clyde Jordan
 Davidson Lesko
 Fitzgerald Loudermilk
 Franklin, C. Massie
 Scott Mast
 Gaetz McClintock

NOT VOTING—11

Boebert Hice (GA)
 Bowman Hollingsworth
 Conway Pence
 Gosar Price (NC)

□ 1412

Mr. CLINE changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Messrs. ESTES, KELLY of Mississippi, GREEN of Tennessee, ARRINGTON, BABIN, and WEBER of Texas changed their votes from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: “A bill to amend the Families First Coronavirus Response Act to extend child nutrition waiver authority, and for other purposes”.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. BOWMAN. Madam Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 290.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Gomez)	Frankel, Lois	Newman (Beyer)
Bonamici	(Kuster)	Palazzo
(Manning)	Garcia (IL)	(Fleischmann)
Bourdeaux	(Beyer)	Pascarell
(Correa)	Guest	(Pallone)
Bush (Williams)	(Fleischmann)	Payne (Pallone)
(GA)	Hartzler (Bacon)	Porter (Neguse)
Carter (LA)	Hayes (Neguse)	Rice (SC)
(Williams)	Huffman (Gomez)	(Meijer)
(GA)	Jacobs (NY)	Rogers (KY)
Carter (TX)	(Smucker)	(Reschenthaler)
(Weber (TX))	Jayapal (Gomez)	Rush (Neguse)
Cherfilus-	Jeffries (Neguse)	Salazar (Diaz-)
McCormick	Johnson (GA)	Balart)
(Williams)	(Manning)	Sires (Pallone)
(GA)	Johnson (TX)	(Stevens)
Cohen (Beyer)	(Stevens)	Stansbury
Connolly (Beyer)	Katko (Meijer)	(Stevens)
Costa (Correa)	Keating (Neguse)	Strickland
Crist	Kirkpatrick	(Neguse)
(Wasserman	(Pallone)	Suozi (Neguse)
Schultz)	Krishnamoorthi	Swalwell
Davis, Danny K.	(Neguse)	(Correa)
(Gomez)	LaMalfa (Rouzer)	Takano (Chu)
DeSaulnier	Lawson (FL)	Tlaib (Gomez)
(Beyer)	(Wasserman	Walorski (Baird)
Dingell (Stevens)	Schultz)	Watson Coleman
Doyle, Michael	Moore (WI)	(Pallone)
F. (Pallone)	(Beyer)	Wilson (FL)
Fletcher	Moulton	(Williams
(Pallone)	(Stevens)	(GA))

ENHANCING MENTAL HEALTH AND SUICIDE PREVENTION THROUGH CAMPUS PLANNING ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BEATTY). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5407) to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to promote comprehensive campus mental health and suicide prevention plans, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 405, nays 16, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 291]

YEAS—405

Adams	Allen	Armstrong
Aderholt	Allred	Auchincloss
Aguilar	Amodei	Axne

Babin	Ellzey	Kirkpatrick
Bacon	Emmer	Krishnamoorthi
Baird	Escobar	Kuster
Balderson	Eshoo	Kustoff
Banks	Espallat	LaHood
Barragan	Estes	LaMalfa
Bass	Evans	Lamb
Beatty	Fallon	Lamborn
Bentz	Feenstra	Langevin
Bera	Ferguson	Larsen (WA)
Bergman	Fischbach	Larson (CT)
Beyer	Fitzgerald	Latta
Bice (OK)	Fitzpatrick	LaTurner
Bilirakis	Fleischmann	Lawrence
Bishop (GA)	Fletcher	Lawson (FL)
Blumenauer	Flores	Lee (CA)
Blunt Rochester	Foster	Lee (NV)
Bonamici	Fox	Leger Fernandez
Bost	Frankel, Lois	Lesko
Bourdeaux	Franklin, C.	Letlow
Bowman	Scott	Levin (CA)
Boyle, Brendan	Fulcher	Levin (MI)
F.	Gallagher	Lieu
Brady	Gallego	Lofgren
Brown (MD)	Garamendi	Long
Brown (OH)	Garbarino	Loudermilk
Brownley	Garcia (CA)	Lowenthal
Buchanan	Garcia (IL)	Lucas
Buck	Garcia (TX)	Luetkemeyer
Bucshon	Gibbs	Luria
Budd	Gimenez	Lynch
Burchett	Golden	Mace
Burgess	Gomez	Malinowski
Bush	Gonzales, Tony	Malliotakis
Bustos	Gonzalez (OH)	Maloney,
Butterfield	Gonzalez,	Carolyn B.
Calvert	Vicente	Maloney, Sean
Cammack	Good (VA)	Mann
Carbajal	Gottheimer	Manning
Cárdenas	Granger	Mast
Carey	Graves (LA)	Matsui
Carl	Graves (MO)	McBath
Carson	Green (TN)	McCarthy
Carter (GA)	Green, Al (TX)	McCauley
Carter (LA)	Griffith	McClain
Carter (TX)	Grijalva	McClintock
Cartwright	Grothman	McCollum
Case	Guest	McEachin
Casten	Guthrie	McGovern
Castor (FL)	Harder (CA)	McHenry
Castro (TX)	Harris	McKinley
Cawthorn	Harshbarger	McNerney
Chabot	Hartzler	Meeks
Cheney	Hayes	Meijer
Cherfilus-	Hern	Meng
McCormick	Herrell	Meuser
Chu	Herrera Beutler	Mfume
Cicilline	Higgins (NY)	Miller (IL)
Clark (MA)	Hill	Miller (WV)
Clarke (NY)	Himes	Miller-Meeks
Cleaver	Hinson	Moolenaar
Cline	Hollingsworth	Mooney
Clyburn	Horsford	Moore (AL)
Clyde	Houlahan	Moore (UT)
Cohen	Hoyer	Moore (WI)
Cole	Hudson	Morelle
Comer	Huffman	Moulton
Connolly	Huizenga	Mrvan
Cooper	Issa	Mullin
Correa	Jackson	Murphy (FL)
Costa	Jackson Lee	Murphy (NC)
Courtney	Jacobs (CA)	Nadler
Craig	Jacobs (NY)	Napolitano
Crawford	Jayapal	Neal
Crenshaw	Jeffries	Neguse
Crist	Johnson (GA)	Nehls
Crow	Johnson (LA)	Newhouse
Cuellar	Johnson (OH)	Newman
Curtis	Johnson (SD)	Norcross
Davids (KS)	Johnson (TX)	Norman
Davis, Danny K.	Jones	O'Halleran
Davis, Rodney	Jordan	Obernolte
Dean	Joyce (OH)	Ocasio-Cortez
DeFazio	Joyce (PA)	Omar
DeGette	Kahele	Owens
DeLauro	Kaptur	Palazzo
DeBene	Katko	Pallone
Demings	Keating	Palmer
DeSaulnier	Keller	Panetta
DesJarlais	Kelly (IL)	Pappas
Deutch	Kelly (MS)	Pascarell
Diaz-Balart	Kelly (PA)	Payne
Dingell	Khanna	Perlmutter
Doggett	Kildee	Peters
Donalds	Kilmer	Pfuger
Doyle, Michael	Kim (CA)	Phillips
F.	Kim (NJ)	Pingree
Duncan	Kind	Pocan
Dunn	Kinzinger	Porter

Posey	Sherman	Tonko
Pressley	Sherrill	Torres (CA)
Quigley	Simpson	Torres (NY)
Raskin	Sires	Trahan
Reschenthaler	Slotkin	Trone
Rice (NY)	Smith (MO)	Turner
Rice (SC)	Smith (NE)	Underwood
Rodgers (WA)	Smith (NJ)	Upton
Rogers (AL)	Smith (WA)	Valadao
Rogers (KY)	Smucker	Van Drew
Rose	Soto	Van Dwyne
Rosendale	Spanberger	Vargas
Ross	Spartz	Veasey
Rouzer	Speier	Velázquez
Roybal-Allard	Stansbury	Wagner
Ruiz	Stanton	Walberg
Ruppersberger	Stauber	Walorski
Rush	Steel	Waltz
Rutherford	Stefanik	Wasserman
Ryan	Steil	Schultz
Salazar	Steube	Waters
Sánchez	Stevens	Watson Coleman
Sarbanes	Stewart	Weber (TX)
Scalise	Strickland	Webster (FL)
Scanlon	Suozi	Welch
Schakowsky	Swalwell	Wenstrup
Schiff	Takano	Wexton
Schneider	Taylor	Wild
Schrader	Tenney	Williams (GA)
Schrier	Thompson (CA)	Williams (TX)
Schweikert	Thompson (MS)	Wilson (FL)
Scott (VA)	Thompson (PA)	Wilson (SC)
Scott, Austin	Tiffany	Womack
Scott, David	Timmons	Yarmuth
Sessions	Titus	
Sewell	Tlaib	

NAYS—16

Arrington	Davidson	Higgins (LA)
Biggs	Gaetz	Massie
Bishop (NC)	Gohmert	Perry
Boebert	Gooden (TX)	Roy
Brooks	Gosar	
Cloud	Greene (GA)	

NOT VOTING—8

Barr	Pence	Wittman
Conway	Price (NC)	Zeldin
Hice (GA)	Westerman	

□ 1425

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. BARR. Madam Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 291.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 291.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Gomez)	DeSaulnier	Kirkpatrick
Boebert (Bishop)	(Beyer)	(Pallone)
(NC)	Dingell (Stevens)	Krishnamoorthi
Bonamici	Doyle, Michael	(Neguse)
(Manning)	F. (Pallone)	LaMalfa (Rouzer)
Bourdeaux	Fletcher	Lawson (FL)
(Correa)	(Pallone)	(Wasserman)
Bowman (Chu)	Frankel, Lois	Schultz
Bush (Williams)	(Kuster)	Moore (WI)
(GA)	Garcia (IL)	(Beyer)
Carter (LA)	(Beyer)	Moulton
(Williams)	Gosar (Gohmert)	(Stevens)
(GA)	Guest	Newman (Beyer)
Carter (TX)	(Fleischmann)	Palazzo
(Weber (TX))	Hartzler (Bacon)	(Fleischmann)
Cherfilus-	Hayes (Neguse)	Pascrell
McCormick	Huffman (Gomez)	(Pallone)
(Williams)	Jacobs (NY)	Payne (Pallone)
(GA)	(Smucker)	Porter (Neguse)
Cohen (Beyer)	Jayapal (Gomez)	Rice (SC)
Connolly (Beyer)	Jeffries (Neguse)	(Meijer)
Costa (Correa)	Johnson (GA)	Rogers (KY)
Crist	(Manning)	(Reschenthaler)
(Wasserman	Johnson (TX)	Rush (Neguse)
Schultz)	(Stevens)	Salazar (Diaz-
Davis, Danny K.	Katko (Meijer)	Ballart)
(Gomez)	Keating (Neguse)	Sires (Pallone)

Stansbury	Swalwell	Watson Coleman
(Stevens)	(Correa)	(Pallone)
Strickland	Takano (Chu)	Wilson (FL)
(Neguse)	Tlaib (Gomez)	(Williams)
Suozi (Neguse)	Walorski (Baird)	(GA)

CAMPUS PREVENTION AND RECOVERY SERVICES FOR STUDENTS ACT OF 2022

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6493) to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to prevent certain alcohol and substance misuse, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 371, nays 49, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 292]

YEAS—371

Adams	Cielline	Garbarino
Aderholt	Clark (MA)	Garcia (CA)
Aguiar	Clarke (NY)	Garcia (IL)
Allen	Cleaver	Garcia (TX)
Alfred	Clyburn	Gibbs
Amodei	Cohen	Gimenez
Armstrong	Cole	Golden
Auchincloss	Comer	Gomez
Axne	Connolly	Gonzales, Tony
Bacon	Cooper	Gonzalez (OH)
Baird	Correa	Gonzalez,
Balderson	Costa	Vicente
Banks	Courtney	Gotthelmer
Barr	Craig	Granger
Barragán	Crawford	Graves (LA)
Bass	Crenshaw	Graves (MO)
Beatty	Crist	Green, Al (TX)
Bentz	Crow	Guest
Bera	Cuellar	Guthrie
Bergman	Curtis	Harder (CA)
Beyer	Davids (KS)	Harshbarger
Bice (OK)	Davis, Danny K.	Hartzler
Bilirakis	Davis, Rodney	Hayes
Bishop (GA)	Dean	Hern
Blumenauer	DeFazio	Herrera Beutler
Blunt Rochester	DeGette	Higgins (NY)
Bonamici	DeLauro	Hill
Bost	DelBene	Himes
Bourdeaux	Demings	Hinson
Bowman	DeSaulnier	Hollingsworth
Boyle, Brendan	DesJarlais	Horsford
F.	Deutch	Houlahan
Brady	Diaz-Balart	Hoyer
Brown (MD)	Dingell	Hudson
Brown (OH)	Doggett	Huffman
Brownley	Doyle, Michael	Huizenga
Bucshon	F.	Issa
Budd	Duncan	Jackson Lee
Burgess	Dunn	Jacobs (CA)
Bush	Ellzey	Jacobs (NY)
Butterfield	Emmer	Jayapal
Calvert	Escobar	Jeffries
Carbajal	Eshoo	Johnson (GA)
Cárdenas	Espallat	Johnson (LA)
Carey	Evans	Johnson (OH)
Carl	Feenstra	Johnson (SD)
Carson	Ferguson	Johnson (TX)
Carter (GA)	Fischbach	Jones
Carter (LA)	Fitzgerald	Joyce (OH)
Carter (TX)	Fitzpatrick	Joyce (PA)
Cartwright	Fleischmann	Kahale
Case	Fletcher	Kaptur
Casten	Flores	Katko
Castor (FL)	Foster	Keating
Castro (TX)	Foxx	Keller
Chabot	Frankel, Lois	Kelly (IL)
Cheney	Fulcher	Kelly (MS)
Cherfilus-	Gallagher	Kelly (PA)
McCormick	Gallego	Khanna
Chu	Garamendi	Kildee

Kilmer	Moulton	Simpson
Kim (CA)	Mrvan	Sires
Kim (NJ)	Mullin	Slotkin
Kind	Murphy (FL)	Smith (MO)
Kinzinger	Murphy (NC)	Smith (NE)
Kirkpatrick	Nadler	Smith (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi	Napolitano	Smith (WA)
Kuster	Neal	Smucker
Kustoff	Neguse	Soto
LaHood	Newhouse	Spanberger
LaMalfa	Newman	Spartz
Lamb	Norcross	Speier
Lamborn	O'Halleran	Stansbury
Langevin	Obornolte	Stanton
Larsen (WA)	Ocasio-Cortez	Stauber
Larson (CT)	Omar	Steel
Latta	Owens	Stefanik
LaTurner	Palazzo	Steil
Lawrence	Pallone	Stevens
Lawson (FL)	Palmer	Stewart
Lee (CA)	Panetta	Strickland
Lee (NV)	Pappas	Suozi
Leger Fernandez	Pascrell	Swalwell
Letlow	Payne	Takano
Levin (CA)	Perlmutter	Tenney
Levin (MI)	Peters	Thompson (CA)
Lieu	Phillips	Thompson (MS)
Lofgren	Pingree	Thompson (PA)
Long	Pocan	Timmons
Loudermilk	Porter	Titus
Lowenthal	Posey	Tlaib
Lucas	Pressley	Tonko
Luetkemeyer	Quigley	Torres (CA)
Luria	Raskin	Torres (NY)
Lynch	Reschenthaler	Trahan
Mace	Rice (NY)	Trone
Malinowski	Rice (SC)	Turner
Malliotakis	Rodgers (WA)	Underwood
Maloney,	Rogers (AL)	Upton
Carolyn B.	Rogers (KY)	Valadao
Maloney, Sean	Rose	Van Drew
Manning	Ross	Van Dwyne
Mast	Rouzer	Vargas
Matsui	Roybal-Allard	Veasey
McBath	Ruiz	Velázquez
McCarthy	Ruppersberger	Wagner
McCaul	Rush	Walberg
McClain	Ryan	Walorski
McCollum	Salazar	Waltz
McEachin	Sánchez	Wasserman
McGovern	Sarbanes	Schultz
McHenry	Scalise	Waters
McKinley	Scanlon	Watson Coleman
McNerney	Schakowsky	Webster (FL)
Meeks	Schiff	Welch
Meijer	Schneider	Wenstrup
Meng	Schrader	Westerman
Meuser	Schrier	Wexton
Mfume	Schweikert	Wild
Miller (WV)	Scott (VA)	Williams (GA)
Miller-Meeks	Scott, Austin	Williams (TX)
Moolenaar	Scott, David	Wilson (FL)
Mooney	Sessions	Wilson (SC)
Moore (UT)	Sewell	Womack
Moore (WI)	Sherman	Yarmuth
Morelle	Sherrill	

NAYS—49

Arrington	Franklin, C.	Mann
Babin	Scott	Massie
Biggs	Gaetz	McClintock
Bishop (NC)	Gohmert	Miller (IL)
Boebert	Good (VA)	Moore (AL)
Brooks	Gooden (TX)	Nehls
Buck	Gosar	Norman
Burchett	Green (TN)	Perry
Cammack	Greene (GA)	Pfleger
Cawthorn	Griffith	Rosendale
Cline	Grothman	Roy
Cloud	Harris	Rutherford
Clyde	Herrell	Steube
Davidson	Higgins (LA)	Taylor
Donalds	Jackson	Tiffany
Estes	Jordan	Weber (TX)
Fallon	Lesko	

NOT VOTING—9

Buchanan	Grijalva	Price (NC)
Bustos	Hice (GA)	Wittman
Conway	Pence	Zeldin

□ 1438

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mrs. BUSTOS. Mr. Speaker, due to unforeseen scheduling circumstances, I was unable to vote on H.R. 6493, the Campus Prevention and Recovery Services for Students Act of 2022, as amended, when it was put before the House of Representatives today. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 292.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Gomez)	Fletcher	Moulton
Boebert (Bishop (NC))	(Pallone)	(Stevens)
Bonamici	Frankel, Lois	Newman (Beyer)
(Manning)	(Kuster)	Palazzo
Bourdeaux	Garcia (IL)	(Fleischmann)
(Correa)	(Beyer)	Pascarell
Bowman (Chu)	Gosar (Gohmert)	(Pallone)
Bush (Williams (GA))	Guest	Payne (Pallone)
Carter (LA)	(Fleischmann)	Porter (Neguse)
(Williams)	Hartzler (Bacon)	Rice (SC)
(GA)	Hayes (Neguse)	(Meijer)
Carter (TX)	Huffman (Gomez)	Rogers (KY)
(Weber (TX))	Jacobs (NY)	(Reschenthaler)
Cherfilus-	(Smucker)	Rush (Neguse)
Johnson	Jayapal (Gomez)	Salazar (Diaz- Balart)
McCormick	Jeffries (Neguse)	Sires (Pallone)
(Williams)	Johnson (GA)	Stansbury
(GA)	(Manning)	(Stevens)
Cohen (Beyer)	Johnson (TX)	Strickland
Connolly (Beyer)	(Stevens)	(Neguse)
Costa (Correa)	Katko (Meijer)	Suozi (Neguse)
Crist	Keating (Neguse)	Swalwell
(Wasserman)	Kirkpatrick	(Correa)
Schultz	(Pallone)	Takano (Chu)
Davis, Danny K.	Krishnamoorthi	Tlaib (Gomez)
(Gomez)	(Neguse)	Walorski (Baird)
DeSaulnier	LaMalfa (Rouzer)	Watson Coleman
(Beyer)	Lawson (FL)	(Pallone)
Dingell (Stevens)	(Wasserman)	Wilson (FL)
Doyle, Michael	Schultz	(Williams)
F. (Pallone)	Moore (WI)	(Beyer)
	(Beyer)	(GA))

LGBTQI+ DATA INCLUSION ACT

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1191, I call up the bill (H.R. 4176) to improve Federal population surveys by requiring the collection of voluntary, self-disclosed information on sexual orientation and gender identity in certain surveys, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CICILLINE). Pursuant to House Resolution 1191, in lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Oversight and Reform printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117-52, modified by the amendment printed in part A of House Report 117-381, is adopted and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 4176

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "LGBTQI+ Data Inclusion Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) The National Academies on Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (NASEM), in their 2022

report, found that complete and accurate demographic information on the LGBTQI+ community should be standardized and collected.

(2) Comprehensive statistics are needed to inform public policy and Federal programs.

(3) The availability of data also has a critical role in ensuring that any disparities in areas like health outcomes, housing, and employment can be addressed.

(4) As of the March release of the NASEM report, limited Federal surveys collect data on sexual orientation and gender, with none currently measuring intersex populations.

(5) The integrity of the Federal statistical system relies on the ability of agencies to determine the content of their statistical surveys based on considerations of relevance, timeliness, accuracy, objectivity, and ability to maintain confidentiality.

SEC. 3. REQUIREMENT TO COLLECT DATA ON SEXUAL ORIENTATION, GENDER IDENTITY, AND VARIATIONS IN SEX CHARACTERISTICS.

(a) SURVEY REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 360 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the head of any agency that collects information through a covered survey shall establish data standards that require, with regard to the survey, the following:

(1) REVIEW.—The review of covered surveys to determine in which surveys information about sexual orientation, gender identity, and variations in sex characteristics is not included.

(2) METHODS.—An identification of appropriate methods to include questions on sexual orientation, gender identity, and variations in sex characteristics in covered surveys that facilitate categorization and voluntary participation and preserve privacy and confidentiality.

(3) DATA COLLECTION.—The use of the appropriate methods identified in paragraph (2) to gather data on sexual orientation, gender identity, and variations in sex characteristics for any survey identified in paragraph (1).

(4) ASSESSMENT.—The implementation of a process to routinely assess needed changes in covered survey methods related to asking questions on sexual orientation, gender identity, and variations in sex characteristics.

(b) DATA REPORTS; WAIVER.—

(1) DATA REPORTS.—Not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, any report published by an agency that relies on covered survey demographic data shall include information on sexual orientation, gender identity, and variations in sex characteristics.

(2) WAIVER.—The statistical official (as described in section 314 of title 5, United States Code) of each agency, or the head of the agency, for any agency that does not have a statistical official, may waive the requirement under paragraph (1), on a case-by-case basis, if the standards and policies in subsection (c) can not be met, or if adding such information to the survey would impair the ability of the agency to preserve the utility, accuracy, or objectivity of the survey while also generating relevant evidence about the LGBTQI+ community.

(c) CONFIDENTIALITY.—Any information collected relating to the sexual orientation, gender identity, or variations in sex characteristics of a covered survey participant shall be maintained in accordance with applicable confidentiality and privacy laws, policies, and standards.

(d) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to require an individual to disclose their sexual orientation, gender identity, or variations in sex characteristics to an agency.

(e) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to permit the use of information collected under this section in a manner that would adversely affect any individual, or that is inconsistent with disclosure limitations established in any other law.

(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) AGENCY.—The term "agency" has the meaning given that term in section 551 of title 5, United States Code.

(2) COVERED SURVEY.—The term "covered survey" means a survey that includes demographic data in which—

(A) a subject self-reports information; or

(B) a knowledgeable proxy provides information about the subject or responds for all individuals in a household.

(3) DEMOGRAPHIC DATA.—The term "demographic data" means information about the race or ethnicity, sex, and age of a survey participant or population.

(4) GENDER IDENTITY.—The term "gender identity" means the gender-related identity, appearance, mannerism, or other gender-related characteristic of an individual, regardless of the designated sex at birth of the individual.

(5) SEXUAL ORIENTATION.—The term "sexual orientation" means how a person identifies in terms of their emotional, romantic, or sexual attraction, and includes identification as straight, heterosexual, gay, lesbian, or bisexual, among other terms.

(6) SURVEY.—The term "survey" means a data collection activity involving a questionnaire for a sample of a population and includes the decennial census.

(7) VARIATIONS IN SEX CHARACTERISTICS.—The term "variations in sex characteristics"—

(A) means a physical trait present at birth or naturally occurring at a later time (including genitals, gonads, hormone function, and chromosome patterns), that differ from normative expectations for male or female bodies regarding the development, appearance, or function of sex-related characteristics; and

(B) is sometimes referred to as intersex traits.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill, as amended, shall be debatable for 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Oversight and Reform or their respective designees.

The gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. COMER) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY).

□ 1445

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on the bill before us.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4176, the LGBTQI+ Data Inclusion Act. This historic bill takes the long overdue step of ensuring that Federal agencies collect data on sexual orientation, gender identity, and variation in sex characteristics so that the Federal Government can better understand and serve America's LGBTQI+ communities.

We are considering this legislation at a critical time. Across the United States, the rights of the LGBTQI+ people are under attack and the health and safety of LGBTQI+ people are under threat. From the limited data currently available, we understand

that LGBTQI+ people disproportionately experience poverty, housing insecurity, adverse physical and mental health outcomes, discrimination, and more. For example, according to the Williams Institute, more than one in five LGBTQI+ people live in poverty. According to the American Psychiatric Association, LGBTQI+ people are 2.5 times more likely to experience depression, anxiety, and substance abuse than people who are heterosexual.

There is also an epidemic of violence against transgender and gender-nonconforming people across the U.S.—an epidemic that killed more than 50 people last year.

The LGBTQI+ Data Inclusion Act, introduced by my friend and chair of the Natural Resources Committee, RAÚL GRIJALVA, would close many long-standing gaps in the collection of data pertaining to our Nation's LGBTQI+ communities. By ensuring that Federal surveys collect data on sexual orientation, gender identity, and variations in sex characteristics, this bill will equip Congress and Federal agencies with the information they need to better understand the specific challenges faced by the LGBTQI+ communities and help us develop equitable policy solutions.

This bill currently has 128 cosponsors. The legislation has also received overwhelming support from more than 200 civil rights, health, and scientific organizations and the LGBTQ+ Equality Caucus.

This bill builds on the Biden administration's efforts to advance equity for LGBTQI+ populations, including by empowering Federal agencies to carry out the President's recently announced executive order to expand collection of Federal data pertaining to LGBTQI+ people.

The Biden administration issued a Statement of Administration Policy that strongly supports passage of the bill.

Importantly, under this bill answering questions about one's sexual orientation, gender identity, and variations in sex characteristics would be entirely voluntary, and the bill also includes strong confidentiality and privacy protections. The design of this bill strikes a necessary balance between informing policymaking and protecting the personal information of LGBTQI+ people across the country.

Before I conclude, let me take a moment to acknowledge the importance of the House taking this historic step during Pride Month—a celebration of immeasurable contributions made by LGBTQI+ people in every aspect of American life and a reminder of our continued mission to ensure that every community in the United States is treated with equality and respect.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the LGBTQI+ Data Inclusion Act requires Federal agencies

to collect highly sensitive information from the American people.

With Americans facing record inflation, record gas prices, supply chain shortages, and skyrocketing drug overdoses, it is unbelievable that this is a priority for the House Democrats.

Mortgage rates are at their highest levels since 2008. Inflation rates are at their highest levels in 40 years. Nationally, gas prices are averaging over \$5 per gallon. There is a severe shortage of baby formula across our country. It has been a free-for-all at the southern border since President Biden took office both for illegal immigrants and deadly drugs.

The House majority is ignoring these issues. They have also ignored the botched withdrawal from Afghanistan, the origins of the COVID pandemic, and the impact of shutdowns and school closures on American children. Instead, today we are considering a divisive bill, a bill that does nothing to address Americans' problems.

H.R. 4176 requires Federal agencies to include questions regarding sexual orientation and gender identity on their surveys. There are over 130 such surveys across the Federal agencies. This also includes the Census. My colleagues across the aisle oppose asking whether someone is an American citizen on the Census because they say it could deter participation, but they want to ask about sexual orientation and gender identity.

This is information many Americans would not want to share with the Federal Government. This could certainly reduce response rates to the Census and a host of statistical surveys our government relies on to inform important policy decisions.

I would remind my House colleagues that asking these questions during a job interview is illegal. In fact, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act protects against employment discrimination on the basis of sex. This has been interpreted by the Supreme Court to include sexual orientation and gender identity. Yet, House Democrats want the Federal Government to ask Americans about this most private of information.

My Democrat colleagues claim this bill will expand funding and services for those who identify as LGBTQI+, but they haven't specified funding and for what services.

We also don't know how agencies will actually use this information, and we don't know how bad actors would exploit this information. Federal agencies are constantly the targets of cyberattacks and subject to leaks. A Chinese attack on the Office of Personnel Management exposed the data of millions of Americans. The Internal Revenue Service has leaked tax information on high-profile Americans to the press. This information could be used for harmful purposes, so Americans may be reluctant to risk answering a survey entirely.

House Democrats say that these intrusive questions will remain optional

under the bill, but we all know the pressure respondents will feel to answer a Federal agency survey. In fact, the bill has been amended by the rule to strike the exemption from penalty provision which protected survey respondents from fine or other penalty if they refused to answer a question.

Why did this language need to be removed if the questions are optional?

Are they planning to penalize respondents for not answering questions about their sexuality and gender?

We do not know why, and that is because this bill hasn't gone through any due diligence.

Another troubling part of the bill is how it allows observers or proxies to fill out these surveys on behalf of others.

Should we really have other people asking highly personal questions about somebody else on a Federal agency survey?

Republicans don't think so.

A proxy could make a guess, or a person would have to tell this proxy their sexual orientation or gender identity—something they may not want to discuss.

When the House Oversight and Reform Committee considered the bill last week, committee Republicans supported an amendment offered by Representative MICHAEL CLOUD to strike this provision, but committee Democrats rejected it.

House Republicans also have concerns about presenting children with questions about sexual orientation or gender identity.

Why should a minor be confronted by such topics?

For instance, the National Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife-Associated Recreation includes respondents as young as 6 years old. Federal surveys are no place to confront the American people or their children with intrusive questions and concerns about sexual orientation or gender identity, especially when parents are worried about this agenda with an ever-evolving list of identities. It is hard to keep up.

Many parents have grave concerns that advocates of this agenda are seeking to indoctrinate their children and drive a wedge within their families, and this bill confirms some of these concerns by allowing these questions to be directed to children. Democrats have not addressed or even acknowledged these concerns.

In the committee markup of H.R. 4176, my colleague, GLENN GROTHMAN, offered an amendment to prohibit the collection of this information from minors, but committee Democrats voted this sensible amendment down unanimously.

What is more telling is House Democrat leadership have refused to make either Representative GROTHMAN's or Representative CLOUD's amendments in order today. I wonder why the House majority refuses to consider an amendment aimed at protecting children.

These amendments address important issues. The American people's Representatives should be able to vote on them before sending this troubling bill to the Senate. The American people deserve better from this legislative body.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I point out to my good colleague that this year the National Academies put out a report which found that complete and accurate demographic information on the LGBTQI+ community should be standardized and collected. The report showed that only a limited number of Federal surveys collect data on sexual orientation and gender identity, and that none collect data on intersex populations.

This bill would greatly improve our data collection efforts. This would help ensure the Federal Government's programs and services can reach every person in the U.S. with the greatest effectiveness.

It would help us also to better address longstanding health and economic inequities for America's LGBTQI+ population. From the limited research currently available, we understand that LGBTQI+ people disproportionately experience poverty, housing insecurity, adverse physical and mental health outcomes, discrimination, and more. So collecting this data is critically important to ensure that our policies meet the needs of our LGBTQI+ constituents.

I will give one example of why this is so important. Without the collection of this data, States were not able to measure the impact of the pandemic on the LGBTQI+ individuals. They were completely left out of all medical surveys leaving pandemic response programs at risk of neglecting these individuals. It moves us to a more inclusive and equitable society.

Representative RAUL GRIJALVA is the distinguished and outstanding chairman of the Committee on Natural Resources. He is the author of the original bill. I was proud to work with him, with the committee members to bring it to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA).

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mrs. MALONEY, who is the chair of the House Oversight and Reform Committee, and the LGBTQ+ Equality Caucus for their work and support for the LGBTQI+ Data Inclusion Act.

As we celebrate Pride Month and remember the 53rd anniversary of the Stonewall riots, we recognize the progress, lived experience, and suffering of the LGBTQI+ community.

In many ways our Federal Government is falling short on the promise to craft and implement inclusive public policy, in part, because we lack the necessary data to address the issues affecting the LGBTQI+ community.

□ 1500

While some data is currently collected and Federal agents have made progress, far too many LGBTQI+ individuals remain overlooked in many Federal data collection efforts.

As the Center for American Progress has calculated, more than five in six LGBTQ adults cannot be identified by existing questions in non-experimental survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau such as the American Community Survey and the Census, which only accounts for cohabitating same-sex couples.

That is why I introduced this legislation, the LGBTQI+ Data Inclusion Act, to ensure we have robust and accurate data.

The bill would require Federal surveys to include data collection on sexual orientation, gender identity, and variations of sex characteristics on a voluntary basis. Again, let me emphasize what the Chair emphasized, this bill would only collect voluntary, self-disclosed data.

An individual will not be required to disclose this information, nor would this information be used in a manner that would adversely affect any individual.

It would ensure that lawmakers and Federal agencies have the comprehensive data they need to address the LGBTQI+ issues.

We cannot craft policies that remedy the disparities faced by these individuals, particularly people of color, in issues of discrimination, unemployment, healthcare, housing instability, and more if we do not have the adequate and correct data.

We have seen how the pandemic has impacted many Americans, and we are still learning how the LGBTQI+ community were disproportionately affected by the COVID-19 crisis. This is just one of many areas that our Federal Government lacks knowledge in how to respond to these issues.

In many ways, the tireless work of LGBTQ organizations in gathering this information has provided a better scope of the problems and disparities than the Federal Government itself.

The LGBTQI+ community deserves to be visible and heard so public policy can better reflect their needs. It is critical to close the data gap that often invalidates their lives.

Perhaps more importantly, this bill comes at a time when Republican State legislatures across this country have introduced more than 300 anti-LGBTQ bills that target youth and their families. This bill would force those individuals focused on denying rights to LGBTQ individuals to have a reckoning.

It will allow the community to be counted and, therefore, heard.

Not only is this bill necessary, it is a top priority of President Biden.

During his first day in office, President Biden issued numerous executive orders to strengthen the rights and improve the lives of LGBTQI+ people across this country.

He directed all Federal agencies that enforce Federal laws prohibiting sex discrimination to also prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity.

Just last week, he established a new Federal coordinating committee on sexual orientation and gender identity for data which will lead efforts across agencies to identify opportunities to strengthen this data collection, while safeguarding privacy protection and the civil rights of individuals.

These are all great initiatives, but we need to go further and codify them into law. This is why this bill is so important.

In addition, this bill includes implementation of a process for Federal agencies to routinely assess changes needed in the collection of this data. This will provide enough flexibility for Federal agents to use the most effective data collection methods for their agency.

We are grateful for the invaluable support and input of more than 200 LGBTQI+ groups and allies that have helped get this legislation to where it is today. It could not have been done without them.

This is an important piece of legislation for each and every LGBTQI+ individual in our Nation. As a proud ally, I urge my colleagues to support this bill so that all our constituents are seen, heard, and counted.

We are not ignoring the current challenges facing Americans. They are not being ignored, as was brought up. Rather, we are treating all Americans equally and being inclusive.

And in this great legacy of our Nation, one of the great legacies that all of us who take pride in being part of this Nation, who take pride in being Americans, one of the great legacies is that this Nation offers, under the rule of law, an inalienable right of equality; an inalienable right of access, and for public policy to reflect the needs and respond to the needs of all individuals.

This bill takes us one step further in this direction. This bill is not punitive; it is inclusive. This bill is not mean-spirited; it is welcoming. And this bill, above all, is American for all Americans.

Mr. COMER. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN).

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I rise today in strong opposition to H.R. 4176. This horrifying bill would require all Federal agencies that collect demographic data to ask Americans about their sexual orientation or gender identity; and that goes all the way to including the Census, ultimately, affecting every American.

I realize the majority party will claim that you don't have to fill out this form. But we all know, as a practical matter, almost all people presented with a form will fill out the whole thing. There are very people who have the gumption or whatever to say,

I refuse to fill out such and such a question.

Now, honestly, this bill affects adults. And I am old enough to remember when the gay rights movement was supposed to be about, we are not going to poke around and see what people are doing in the bedroom. Now we are kind of going in the opposite direction. We are going to require everybody to talk about their sexual orientation which, by itself, is a little bit offensive.

But I am also going to focus more on the fact that this bill requires—doesn't require but asks for responses from people under 18 years of age, which is just almost beyond belief.

If a parent gets randomly selected to fill out the National Survey on Children's Health, Democrats want the Federal Government to ask parents to disclose if their 3-year-old son is attracted to boys or girls. That is why we should call this, steal our children's childhood act.

When public schools report data to the U.S. Department of Education's Civil Rights Data Collection, schools will ask kindergartners through 12th graders what their sexual orientation is or which gender they think they are.

What exactly are you supposed to respond if you are an 8-year-old child?

What are they supposed to do with this question?

Johnny, here we have a question for you. And what is he going to say? I am gay because my favorite cartoon character is gay. I'm trans because I like my mother's dress.

I don't know what they are supposed to do with this question, and I think it is absurd that we would ever expect anybody to ask these questions of a little child. But clearly, that is what the majority party wants.

And we hear about today like people you couldn't tell what they are when they are 6 years old or 5 years old. I mean, really beyond belief.

And like I said, our corrupt popular culture today, we are told people are identifying as something or other when they are 7 or 8 years old.

So in any event, I think it is obvious to vote "no" on this bill. I don't know how, as a country, we got to a place where we are asking 7- or 8-year-olds to declare a sexual preference, but that is where we are today; and the majority party thinks it makes perfect sense.

The Democrats must know this is wrong.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. JACKSON LEE). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. COMER. I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. GROTHMAN. I guess we can about wrap this up.

I want the American public, though, to stop and think where we are today. We are going to pass a bill in which 7- or 8- or 9-year-olds are supposed to declare a sexual preference.

I will close by saying, the clergy of this country should ponder how we got

this far and what they want to do about it.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Obviously, in order to serve the American people and to serve their needs, we take in a lot of information—in this case, voluntary information, to determine what we can do to assist and make better the lives of people and the challenges they face.

This Pride Month we celebrate all the progress we have made over the years to help LGBTQ Americans express themselves more openly, to help their community become more visible, and to be free from the danger of violence perpetrated against them because of who they are.

We must acknowledge, however, that the Federal Government does not do enough to ensure that that community is seen and considered when making key policy decisions.

Although there is evidence that LGBTQ Americans, especially transgender people, still face substantial prejudice in areas such as housing, employment, and education, we need more data to determine the scope of these challenges and to devise a policy solution that works for all.

To promote visibility, foster inclusion, and build equity and equality for LGBTQ Americans, this legislation would ask the Federal agencies to collect voluntary information on orientation and gender identity whenever they ask for other demographic data.

I want to emphasize, as I know has been emphasized, that although this data will be processed anonymously, submission of this information will always be and continue to be completely voluntary.

Americans should never be forced to disclose their sexual orientation or gender identity to the government, period. To that extent I think we all agree.

I thank Representative GRIJALVA for introducing this legislation, as well as Chairwoman MALONEY and her colleagues on the Oversight and Reform Committee for their efforts to advance this bill.

Although we still have much to do to address the disparities and marginalization of the LGBTQ people and what they face in America, this bill will help equip policymakers with the tools and information needed to make further progress.

Our vote today is a continuation, frankly, of the efforts of Johnson, Milk, and other leaders who showed courage in the LGBTQ community to come forward and to say that we are people and we need to be treated as equal under the law. And this will, I think, help us meet that responsibility.

Mr. COMER. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. BIGGS).

Mr. BIGGS. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, today we have heard impassioned arguments from House Democrats about the need to gather better data on the American population. In fact, the majority leader just said: Obviously, we take information to better provide services to Americans. That is what he said.

As required by the Constitution, the decennial Census is carried out every 10 years to conduct an actual enumeration "in such manner as Congress shall by law direct."

It is well past time—it is well past time that Congress, again, directs the Census Bureau to collect data on the citizenship of respondents.

I realize that many of my colleagues do not believe that there is a crisis on our southern border. But just last month, CBP had 239,416 encounters along the southern border. And what that means is every encounter is either a surrender or an arrest of somebody who is illegally in the country.

Of those, 25 percent involved an individual who had at least one prior encounter in the previous 12 months. This does not include the number of known and unknown getaways which, last year, are estimated to have been a million individuals we don't know anything about.

So whether someone is a U.S. citizen is an important data point that should be recorded in the Census and on other Federal data surveys. If we are going to get information, as the majority leader said, this should be in that panoply of information.

As we have heard today from my colleague across the aisle, data from these Federal surveys inform policy decisions. For instance, decennial Census data informs Federal funding and enforcement of the Voting Rights Act.

□ 1515

I believe we should know whether the Federal Government is serving its citizens well, but how can we do that when we do not know how many citizens there are, how many actual citizens there are, or where they live?

Today, I will offer a straightforward solution to this problem as a motion to recommit. If we adopt the motion to recommit, we will instruct the Committee on Oversight and Reform to consider an amendment to require the Federal surveys covered by the bill—including the U.S. Census—to also ask respondents whether they are U.S. citizens.

In contrast to asking intrusive questions about sexual orientation that serve no legitimate purpose, the Federal Government should have a better understanding of the U.S. citizens residing in America and those who are not citizens.

This information will better inform lawmakers and ensure the government is working to better the lives of Americans, which is what I have heard is the stated goal of the Democrats.

It is time that the U.S. Government—and U.S. Congress, especially—works to protect the prosperity of the American people. Such serious work starts with strong borders and a sound immigration policy that is actually enforced.

Contrary to what the chairwoman stated in the Rules Committee, the Supreme Court has not decided it is unlawful to inquire about citizenship on the Census.

The Supreme Court—let me reiterate that—has not said you cannot inquire about citizenship. That is false. It has been done historically.

In the prior case before the Supreme Court, the process leading up to putting the question on the Census was flawed. Upon that basis, the question was decided.

But the decision states, “The Enumeration Clause permits Congress, and by extension, the Secretary, to inquire about citizenship on the Census questionnaire.”

That is what we are doing. We are following the Constitution as has been recognized by the Supreme Court. It is critical to ensuring an accurate apportionment of Representatives in the House based on the Census—in this House—unlike the information this bill seeks to collect. Similar to your underlying bill, this information will be voluntarily gathered.

Today, the American people will finally get to see their Representatives take a vote on this important matter.

Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of the amendment in the RECORD immediately prior to the vote on the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I respond to his statements on the citizenship status in saying that it should be collected with LGBT data.

I want to make it very clear that the citizenship question should not be part of this bill. Requiring that citizenship questions be included in this bill is a duplication and totally unnecessary.

The Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics already ask about citizenship status in two different surveys: the American Community Survey, and the Current Population Survey.

This data is collected in addition to the volumes of citizenship records collected and maintained by the Department of Homeland Security.

The Trump administration's efforts to add the citizenship question to the Census was a fear tactic, intended to discourage specific people from participating in the Census, and to exclude them from the count.

Requiring citizenship data collection on Federal surveys was, and always will be, about suppressing data sets and denying U.S. citizens and residents the

representation and resources they need to contribute to their communities.

Now, the Supreme Court ruled that the Trump administration's stated reasoning for adding the citizenship question was “pretextual.”

Unlike the citizenship question, collecting data on sexual orientation, gender identity, and variations in sex characteristics will allow individuals to receive the proper care and resources they need to thrive, while helping to combat the discrimination they face every day.

Unlike the citizenship question, these questions will be voluntary, and respondents' privacy will be vigorously protected.

Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE), Chair of the LGBTQ+ Equality Caucus.

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairwoman for yielding.

I rise in strong support of the LGBTQ+ Data Inclusion Act. I will say it is troubling for me to hear of the ongoing effort by our Republican colleagues to cancel the LGBT community.

Efforts are underway to be sure that you are not allowed to speak about members of the LGBTQ community, the “Don't Say Gay” laws that are percolating in State legislatures and that have been passed in some; efforts underway to ban books that include depictions of members of our community; and now, today, an effort to oppose collection of data so you can pretend we don't exist.

We are not going to tolerate that because LGBTQ+ members have existed in this country for a very long time, and for far too long, Federal surveys have failed to collect critical data on our community.

But we know even with the limited data that we have that the LGBTQ community is facing many, many great challenges. LGBTQ+ people face higher rates of unemployment, poverty, and housing insecurity and have worse physical and mental health outcomes than their peers. That is a fact.

These adverse experiences are not just a consequence of who they are, but they are a consequence of the way the LGBTQ+ community is treated in our country and in society.

They are disparities that are a result of a society where discrimination, rejection, harassment, even bullying of LGBTQ+ people is still common. They are the result not of our identities, but of how society treats members of our community.

Unfortunately, we are in particularly perilous times for our community because in the last year alone, State legislatures have enacted more than two dozen anti-LGBTQ+ laws. Is it any surprise that our community still has so many obstacles to overcome?

While we know of some of these obstacles, we lack clear, comprehensive Federal data on our community and our experiences. The LGBTQ+ Data Inclusion Act will change that.

Good policy comes from good data. If we are going to better serve the LGBTQ+ community, we need to be represented in Federal studies and surveys so that we can better tailor policy solutions and address the most pressing issues facing LGBTQ+ Americans.

As States move to codify discrimination into law, it is even more critical than ever that the Federal Government collect this data on our experiences so that we will have better data to be able to develop better tools to tackle the many obstacles that face our community.

You know, the whole purpose of this is a recognition that particularly for LGBTQ+ youth, which seems to be the real target of this effort to cancel, this cancel culture, that they deserve to be treated with respect and kindness and empathy like every other kid.

It is imperative that we collect data so that young people can understand that they matter, and that when we think about mental health strains and housing instability and more, that we are going to develop solutions that address their issues.

This legislation is about making us better as a country, more inclusive, making us better policymakers, while preserving the privacy of all people in the United States, including children.

You know, some people in this Chamber want to deprive LGBTQ youth of the care and the resources they need to live healthy, authentic lives. They are making inaccurate claims about today's legislation for that reason.

Let me remind you: The Trevor Project just released a report. Madam Speaker, 45 percent of LGBTQ youth seriously considered suicide in the past year. Almost half of these kids in the LGBTQ community seriously considered killing themselves.

Madam Speaker, 25 percent of LGBTQ youth experience homelessness or housing insecurity. If you are an LGBTQ youth, you are four times as likely to attempt to kill yourself, and 43 percent of trans kids report being bullied in school.

So these are real challenges. Nobody should be okay with that. We want to make sure, as so many leading medical organizations have already affirmed, the importance of providing safe, supportive environments for LGBTQ youth and young people to grow up.

By ensuring that we have robust, exclusive data, today's legislation will help to ensure that our policies provide every family in this country and every LGBTQ+ young person access to the resources they need.

We should all want that. You just can't cancel a group of folks because you don't like them. This is America. Every single person deserves to be counted, deserves to be respected, deserves to have access to their government, and the collection of data does a critical part of that work.

I will end by thanking Chairman GRIJALVA for introducing this legislation, thanking Chairwoman MALONEY for

helping shepherd this bill to the floor and for her strong advocacy, and I urge my colleagues: Think about those statistics. Think about the young people who are being impacted when you vote, and vote “yes.”

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his extraordinary statement, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COMER. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. BIGGS).

Mr. BIGGS. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I just want to cover and address some of the statements made by the chairwoman regarding my previous statement.

She admitted in her statement that several surveys already gather the info that they seek in the underlying bill. Yet, that was a rationale for not asking the citizenship question.

What is good for the goose is good for the gander. You are already collecting some of this information, as you admitted, from 5 different agencies, and you want to expand it to 130. You said, well, you guys get it from the Department of Labor statistics on the question of citizenship. Hey, let's get it all across the board. Let's do it all across the board. Same rationale.

The chairwoman said the LGBTQ question will be voluntary, but the citizenship question is not. That is simply untrue. If you look at the amendment, that would be there.

We discussed this in the committee. All you are doing is you are adding, in some cases, just the word “citizenship” to the questions that you are already asking, or you are asking whether or not the respondent is a citizen of the United States.

That is voluntary. It is not mandatory. That is just untrue to say that.

Then the argument was made that the Supreme Court used a rationale that was inaccurate. The Supreme Court rationale for not allowing the Trump administration, through an executive agency, to ask the citizenship question on the Census was this: It was because the process was not initiated by Congress.

The Supreme Court specifically stated, “The Enumeration Clause permits Congress, and by extension, the Secretary, to inquire about citizenship on the Census questionnaire.”

It had not been done by Congress. It had been done by a lower-level agency. So all of those things should now dispel the arguments against including this amendment. That is why I am going to encourage everyone in this body to support the motion to recommit.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE), the distinguished chief deputy whip.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from New York, Chairwoman of the Oversight

Committee, for her leadership, and Chairman GRIJALVA for his dynamic leadership, as well.

I rise today because I just feel moved by the moment to really talk about truth in the moments that I have. I started this morning by citing the Declaration of Independence that said, we all are created equal—a portion thereof—with the unalienable rights of life and liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

It is important that today in Pride Month, as I recognize my constituents in Houston, all of them, and the caucus that has been a steadfast advocate in Houston for the rights of all people in the LGBTQI community.

It is important to be counted, to be recognized, and I want to emphasize, again, the distortion of how punitive this will be. It is voluntary.

I know my constituents. Some of them don't even fill out the Census because they are free. They know they don't have to do it. Some of them don't answer questions on the Census.

□ 1530

For anyone to suggest that this would be punitive and that people would be fearful and they would think not to do it, it is voluntary. And I can assure you that this community, LGBTQI+ Americans, remains vulnerable to discrimination on a daily basis.

Only 21 States have laws that explicitly prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation in employment, housing, and public accommodations, and only 20 States have such protections for gender identity.

H.R. 4176, the LGBTQI+ Data Inclusion Act, is to include and affirm and to be counted.

Do you realize that in most States a same-sex couple can get married on Saturday, then be legally denied service at a restaurant on Sunday, be fired from their jobs on Monday, and evicted from their apartment on Tuesday?

We thought we would be past that after years of working and fighting, but it is important to note that this bill will provide us with the appropriate information.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. ROSS). The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, it is high time that we provide equal protection for all members of the LGBTQI community in accordance with the 14th Amendment.

H.R. 4176—again, not punitive—will take us one more step forward in the decades-long journey toward equality by creating a tool kit through which our LGBTQI community members can be represented and the demographic data can be taken.

Let me just simply say that the numbers speak truth. I said I wanted to discuss a moment of truth. When we have the data, we can help with housing,

healthcare, schooling, or special needs that this community would have, representation as it relates to them being counted in Federal funding that may be necessary to aid in their circumstances.

I am reminded of tragedies that have happened before. Does anyone remember a young man being assailed against a fence just because he was part of the LGBTQI+ community?

I met with Matthew Shepard's mother. I remember these atrocities.

I see in a State like mine that transgender families are threatened over trying to find resources for their children. We love our children. We love our families.

The only thing I can see in this legislation is the importance of affirming, counting, treating with dignity, and recognizing that this wonderful community, the LGBTQI+ community, they, too, are America. We, too, are America.

This is a moment of truth, and it is simply collecting data, punishing no one but uplifting all Americans. I ask my colleagues to support H.R. 4176.

Mr. COMER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, the U.S. House of Representatives should focus on helping the American people survive economic turmoil and defending our borders and national security.

I urge House Democrats to get back to what the American people elected us to do: conduct oversight over the Federal Government and the Biden administration, which is on a path to destroy America.

We need to hold hearings, conduct oversight, and pass legislation addressing the crises affecting Americans today. That is our constitutional responsibility. That is the responsibility of the House Oversight Committee.

Instead, we are spending valuable resources and time on divisive political messaging bills, and that is what this is. I oppose H.R. 4176, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

I thank the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) for introducing this important legislation. I am pleased that we were able to bring this bill before the House during Pride Month to show that we care about everyone in our country. We think everyone should be counted, everyone should be surveyed, and everyone's needs should be listened to.

I particularly thank the LGBTQ+ Equality Caucus for their attention and work on this bill and the Committee on Oversight staff for all the work required to make this happen.

I am also very grateful to the more than 124 cosponsors, my colleagues here in this body, and more than 200 civil rights, health, and scientific organizations that have supported this bill

and affirm the need for comprehensive Federal data collection on members of the LGBTQI+ communities.

This bill, H.R. 4176, moves this country one step closer to equality and gives us the tools to see and support all of our communities, all of our constituents.

I again urge my colleagues to support this bill. I thank the leadership of this body, our Speaker, our majority leader, and our Caucus chair, all of whom have played a role in supporting this legislation and moving it to a vote today.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I am proud to rise in strong support of H.R. 4176, the LGBTQI+ Data Inclusion Act, and to discuss my amendment to this legislation.

Despite significant legal advances over the past several years, including marriage equality, LGBTQI+ Americans remain vulnerable to discrimination on a daily basis.

Today, only 21 states have laws that explicitly prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation in employment, housing, and public accommodations, and only 20 states have such protections for gender identity.

In most states, a same-sex couple can get married on Saturday, then be legally denied service at a restaurant on Sunday, then be fired from their jobs on Monday, and evicted from their apartment on Tuesday.

Our country is comprised of trans people of color, lesbians living with a disability, gay immigrants, and those experiencing all other manners of intersecting and layering levels of oppression and privilege.

H.R. 4176 would make note of these stories and add their voices to the mosaic of our country.

The data available through these newly developed federal surveys will allow federal agencies to create better policies and practices designed to accommodate the needs of all our Nation's people.

I am conscious of the fact that if Congress expects the LGBTQI+ community to trust the federal government with their information, we must ensure their privacy and protection.

It is imperative that this data not be used to exclude, discriminate against, vilify, ostracize, or in any other way negatively impact anyone in this already vulnerable community.

That is a promise we make today.

Again, I remind you of the long path to full equality we walk. Let it be known, however, that one day our Nation will find itself knocking on equality's door.

When that happens, future LGBTQI+ Americans will look back and see themselves not hidden in shame, but present.

Present in our census, in our housing surveys, in our employment surveys.

They will be present in our metropolitan cities and in our rural towns, from the Atlantic beaches to the Pacific Northwest. From the forests of Alaska to the plains of my own Texas.

Through the LGBTQI+ Data Inclusion Act, LGBTQI+ Americans will be able to say—I was there. I am here.

It is high time that we provide equal protection for all members of the LGBTQI+ community in accordance with the 14th Amendment, which ensures equal protection for ALL Americans.

H.R. 4176 will take us one more step forward in the decades-long journey towards equality by creating a toolkit through which our LGBTQI+ community members can be represented in demographic data collection—and ultimately protected under the law.

This bill will require federal agencies to assess the ways in which they document sexuality, gender identity, and gender variance in surveys and provide new opportunities for LGBTQI+ individuals to self-identify themselves—all while ensuring the privacy and dignity of the people involved.

Though this legislation enacts a simple change on federal surveys, it represents a great gesture for our future.

We are not just talking about numbers today.

We are not just talking about percentages and ratios and clusters.

We are talking about the documentation and legacy of the great diversity of this Nation, and about enacting tools through which that diversity can be represented and protected.

As you all know, representation is the bedrock of American democracy.

If the government does not see you, how can it serve you?

As we discuss this Act, I especially want to keep in mind the members of the LGBTQI+ community who experience the fluidity and intersectionality that are aspects of gender and sexual identity.

Of course, gender and sexuality are just two facets of personhood.

Race, religion, socio-economic status, geographic region, disability status, and culture all play a part in crafting identity.

Madam Speaker, all of this is true about H.R. 4176, and yet, I encourage my colleagues in Congress to push for more.

That is why I believe my amendment is very important.

My amendment would direct the Comptroller General to issue a report to Congress about the impact of the implementation of this Act on the provision of services to LGBTQI+ persons.

It would assess the impact of H.R. 4176 by ensuring transparency into the correlation between the provision of services and one's gender identity, sexual orientation, and variations in sex characteristics.

Data collected through this Act would be used to monitor the flow of social services to LGBTQI+ communities. This will encourage the provision of services to the LGBTQI+ community, and if there are shortcomings, Congress and the public will be informed of them so that they can be remedied soon thereafter.

Despite our many gains, the United States is not always a welcoming place for individuals across the spectrum of genders and sexualities.

This is especially true for those coming from un-affirming communities and families—those for whom living their authentic lives may come at the cost of social ties and support systems.

For some, authenticity can be isolating. As my colleagues know, the depression and suicide rates of LGBTQI+ individuals are horrifically high.

LGBTQI+ youth in particular are at greatest risk.

In Texas, The Trevor Project saw nearly 15,000 crisis contacts from LGBTQI+ youth in 2021.

Research consistently shows that trans and gay youth are more likely to experience de-

pression when living in un-affirming or discriminatory environments.

Alternatively, the presence of supportive close friends and family in the life of an LGBTQI+ youth has a direct positive impact on that youth's self-esteem and overall health.

That supportive person could be a teacher, an athletic coach, a mental health counselor, or a troop leader.

The data available in H.R. 4176 could be used to help put more of these mentors in the lives of LGBTQI+ youth every day.

The LGBTQI+ Data Inclusion Act would enable agencies that provide mental health and other social services to gain access to a wealth of information about the communities they serve, so that they can better serve the LGBTQI+ community.

My amendment would allow us to see if they then use this data and their resources to safeguard the well-being of some of our Nation's most vulnerable individuals.

Ultimately, the Comptroller General study required by my amendment enables Congress to monitor the progress of H.R. 4176 in action.

It is with that in mind that I urge my colleagues to step forward in support of the LGBTQI+ Data Inclusion Act and my amendment.

Our lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and intersex communities deserve to be documented in our Nation's history. They deserve to have their stories collected and used for their well-being. I am honored to be a part of that aim today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Each further amendment printed in part B of House Report 117-381 shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before the question is put thereon, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in part B of House Report 117-381.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 4, after line 9, insert the following (and redesignate the subsequent subsections accordingly):

(e) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall provide a report to Congress on the implementation of the requirements of this Act by agencies, including how the implementation of such requirements by agencies affected the provision of services to persons according to the gender identity, sexual orientation, and variations in sex characteristics of the persons.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1191, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON

LEE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I thank the sponsor of this legislation and the chairwoman of the Oversight and Reform Committee for bringing this legislation to the floor.

Data collection is an indispensable tool to understand and address changes facing the LGBTQI+ community and other sexual- and gender-diverse communities.

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD an article from American Progress dated May 24, 2022.

[From American Progress, May 24, 2022]

COLLECTING DATA ABOUT LGBTQI+ AND OTHER SEXUAL AND GENDER-DIVERSE COMMUNITIES

Data collection is an indispensable tool to understand and address challenges facing LGBTQI+ and other sexual and gender-diverse communities. Although strides have been made in recent years, a persistent lack of routine data collection on sexual orientation, gender identity, and variations in sex characteristics (SOGISC) is still a substantial roadblock for policymakers, researchers, service providers, and advocates seeking to improve the health and well-being of LGBTQI+ people. More comprehensive and accurate point-in-time and longitudinal demographic data on SOGISC are crucial to:

- Advance research agendas;
- Evaluate population trends;
- Identify community-based needs;
- Provide high-quality services;
- Track and address discrimination;
- Equitably distribute funding and other resources; and

Shape evidence-based policy solutions to promote equity and reduce disparities faced by LGBTQI+ populations.

As the size and diversity of LGBTQI+ populations in the United States continue to expand, particularly among youth and young adults, the importance of collecting data on these communities only continues to grow. Failing to collect these data can create harms by hindering the ability of researchers, policymakers, service providers, and advocates to understand the experiences of LGBTQI+ communities, identify disparities, generate policies that promote equity, and evaluate the effectiveness of those policies. Yet currently, the number of federally funded surveys that include questions to identify LGBTQI+ respondents is limited.

While there are many kinds of data relevant to the experiences of LGBTQI+ communities, this report focuses specifically on data collection to capture SOGISC in two types of settings: general population surveys and surveys of LGBTQI+ communities. General population surveys assess a large sample of the entire population, of which the majority identify as cisgender and heterosexual and will not have intersex traits. In contrast, LGBTQI+ community-based surveys sample a population predominantly comprising sexual and gender minorities. Community-based surveys can provide important opportunities to learn more about even smaller or less-studied sexual and gender minority populations, such as people who are asexual, same-gender-loving, or Two-Spirit. Because of their specific focus on sampling LGBTQI+ populations, community-based surveys may also be more likely to reach larger proportions of groups such as LGBTQI+ people of color, older adults, youth, people with disabilities, people receiving social welfare support services, people

whose primary language is not English, and people interacting with the criminal legal system.

When designing questions to accurately and effectively survey either the general population or a predominantly LGBTQI+ population, researchers must carefully weigh a number of key considerations that are explained in this report. Regardless of the type of survey, however, it is imperative to ensure the following:

Entities collecting demographic data, including data related to SOGISC, do so with a specific and well-defined goal, such as collecting statistics on health experiences or understanding the performance of a government benefit program.

Data are collected, used, maintained, and shared only with strong privacy, confidentiality, and ethical standards in place to minimize the risk of data disclosure and misuse.

Entities collecting data adopt and post clear nondiscrimination and confidentiality policies. These policies should identify relevant legal nondiscrimination protections; state why the data are being collected and how they will be used; share contact information for resources to enforce protections; and provide assurance that confidentiality will be respected and that participation is voluntary, allowing respondents to provide well-informed consent with the knowledge that disclosure is voluntary and that they have the right to opt out of responding.

Research and researchers comply with and are certified through the Collaborative Institutional Training Initiative and consult community-based resources about how to conduct effective and ethical research with LGBTQI+ populations that ensures minority populations have a voice and role in the design of survey questions.

LGBTQI+ people are meaningfully involved in question development, testing, and the evaluation process.

This report examines best practices and key considerations for collecting data on SOGISC in both general population surveys as well as LGBTQI+ community-based surveys. The first section of the report highlights evidence related to asking these questions in general population surveys and examines critical considerations, as well as avenues of future research that policymakers and researchers should support. The second section of the report compiles both evidence from existing survey designs and interviews with LGBTQI+ individuals to create new suggestions and recommendations for SOGISC question design in surveys of LGBTQI+ communities. Ultimately, improving SOGISC data collection through these kinds of general population and community-based instruments is crucial to identifying disparities and crafting policy solutions that promote more equitable outcomes for LGBTQI+ communities.

General population surveys are used to collect data from representative samples of the population, allowing researchers to create population estimates, describe population demographics, assess disparities, compute statistical weights for survey analysis, and develop policy, program, and funding priorities. Federal, state, and local governments rely on data from general population surveys such as the decennial census, the American Community Survey (ACS), and the Current Population Survey (CPS) for everything from allocating budget resources to deciding where to locate hospitals.

The persistent lack of routine data collection on SOGISC remains a significant challenge for policymakers, researchers, service providers, and advocates seeking to improve the health and well-being of LGBTQI+ people. Currently, most surveys, including those

fielded by the U.S. federal government and many state governments, do not collect SOGISC information. While some surveys, such as the census and the ACS, now invite people to answer questions about their marital status or living arrangements in ways that allow researchers to identify same-sex couples, this only captures a small segment of the LGBTQI+ population. By not asking specific questions about SOGISC, these surveys fail to account for single LGB people or LGB people who are in a relationship but not cohabitating with their partner(s), as well as transgender people and intersex people altogether. For example, according to the latest Gallup data, just 10 percent of LGBT adults in the United States are married to a same-sex spouse, while an additional 6 percent live with a same-sex domestic partner. This means that more than 5 in 6 LGBT adults cannot be identified by existing questions in nonexperimental surveys conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau such as the ACS and the census, which only account for cohabitating same-sex couples. Failing to collect SOGISC data creates real harms—hindering the ability to fully understand the experiences of LGBTQI+ communities; to craft sound policies that are inclusive of LGBTQI+ people and their needs; and to evaluate the effectiveness of policies to address disparities and promote more equitable outcomes.

More than 5 in 6 LGBT adults cannot be identified by existing questions in nonexperimental surveys conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau such as the ACS and the census.

As recommended by the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine in their 2020 report, U.S. population surveys must routinely collect, analyze, and report demographic data that include SOGISC questions. The information gathered by general population surveys shapes major policy decisions and allocations of critical resources related to health care, housing, employment, education, and other services and benefits, affecting the everyday lives of LGBTQI+ people and making the need to adopt SOGISC measures even more urgent. Notably, expanding data collection on SOGISC through government population-based surveys will result in a larger sample size than in privately conducted surveys. This is important because larger samples allow for better, more reliable study and a richer understanding of the diversity of the LGBTQI+ community. Moreover, having larger samples will facilitate analysis and provide greater comprehension of the experiences of populations that are living at the intersection of multiple marginalized identities.

Expanding and enhancing SOGISC data collection also provides critical tools necessary to craft policy solutions to improve outcomes and advance equity. By improving data collection on LGBTQI+ populations, government agencies can take meaningful steps to fulfill the directives set out by executive orders 13988 and 13985, which President Joe Biden signed on day one of his presidency.

LGBTQI+ advocates have long called for the federal government and researchers to add SOGISC questions to major surveys and other data collection efforts as a way to begin addressing the deficiency of data on LGBTQI+ populations and gaps in knowledge and policy affecting LGBTQI+ people. Government officials, researchers, and others have questioned whether the general population, composed mainly of non-LGBTQI+ people, would understand these questions, answer them accurately, or even refuse to answer them. The answers to these questions are important because they affect the quality of data gathered about LGBTQI+ people and, by extension, the resources allocated, decisions made, and policies created that affect LGBTQI+ communities.

Importantly, numerous federally supported entities and other expert bodies have issued reports to determine methodological best practices and improve measurement of SOGISC in federal surveys. These groups have contributed to a robust and continually growing body of research providing evidence that SOGISC questions can be readily deployed in federally funded and other surveys. For example, evidence indicates that:

Sexual orientation and gender identity data are not considered especially difficult or sensitive for survey respondents to report, meaning that people generally understand what the questions are asking and are willing to answer them.

Securing participation of sexual minorities in surveys does not require higher levels of effort, meaning it will not create added costs or obstacles that would prohibit the government or other researchers from conducting more inclusive data collection.

People with intersex traits appear willing to disclose their status and support collecting data on this measure in research.

People will answer sexual orientation and gender identity questions even across a variety of modes (for example, telephone surveys and paper surveys) and via both self-reporting and proxy reporting (for example, when a single household member responds on behalf of all household members) in federal large-scale general population surveys.

In other words, existing evidence addresses many of the major hesitations or questions posed by government researchers and others. Put simply, while more research is needed to continue improving SOGISC measures, evidence suggests these questions can function well in major general population surveys, and they should be asked. For example, in 2021, the Census Bureau updated its experimental data collection effort on the COVID-19 pandemic to include questions about sexual orientation and gender identity in the Household Pulse Survey. This historic step marks the first time a Census Bureau-sponsored survey has asked sexual orientation and gender identity questions and highlights the ways in which these questions can—and do—work in large, nationally representative surveys. Expanding LGBTQI+-inclusive data collection by asking SOGISC questions on general population surveys is paramount to advancing equity for LGBTQI+ communities.

Ms. JACKSON LEE, Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD an article from the National Education Association, “New Survey Data Shows LGBTQ+ Youth Mental Health Crisis.”

[From the National Education Association, May 25, 2022]

NEW SURVEY DATA SHOWS LGBTQ+ YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH CRISIS

Last year, nearly half of LGBTQ+ youth seriously considered killing themselves, including more than half of trans youth, according to new data from The Trevor Project.

These figures reveal a deadly, mental-health crisis among high school and college-age LGBTQ+ youth of all races, which has been worsened by the Covid-19 pandemic and by recent, political attacks on LGBTQ+ students by state legislatures across the nation.

“The [Trevor Project] study is actually on my computer screen right now to send it to my colleagues,” says Florida high school teacher Michael Woods, whose state recently passed a law that enables parents to sue school districts for teaching LGBTQ-positive curriculum. “Especially here in Florida, with the ‘Don’t Say Gay’ law, which should also be called ‘Don’t Say Trans,’ we have a lot of kids in stress,” he says.

The study, which involved 35,000 LGBTQ+ high school and college-age youth, of various

racess and identities, also shows how schools and colleges can help. A little more than half of LGBTQ+ youth identified their school or college as “an LGBTQ-affirming space”—and those students reported lower rates of attempted suicide. Even something as simple as using the correct pronouns—the ones that match students’ gender identity—can decrease suicidal ideas.

“Small steps can make a big difference,” says Joe Bento, a Seattle high school teacher who also is chair of the Washington state chapter of GLSEN, a national organization that helps educators make schools more affirming for LGBTQ+ students.

The Trevor Project data shows how things have gone from bad to worse for LGBTQ+ youth in the past two years. In 2019, 40 percent of LGBTQ+ seriously considered suicide; in 2021, the rate hit 45 percent.

And it’s even scarier among students of color. About one in five Black LGBTQ+ students attempted suicide last year, as did a slightly higher rate of Indigenous LGBTQ+ students.

Meanwhile, mental-health care is scarce. Nearly half of LGBTQ+ youth—and more than half of Latino LGBTQ+ students—told the Trevor Project that they wanted counseling and didn’t get it.

The pandemic is an obvious factor, educators say. When colleges and schools switched to virtual learning, many LGBTQ+ students were closeted in homes where their identities are hidden. (Only 1 in 3 LGBTQ+ youth said they have LGBTQ-affirming homes.) These students may have lost access to counselors or other supports, like a Gay-Straight Alliance or GenderSexuality Alliance (GSA) club.

“For a lot of queer students, school is their safe space,” says Bento. “For a year and a half, they weren’t in that safe space.”

Now, students are back on campuses, in school buildings—but that doesn’t mean everything is okay, notes Bento. After two years of pandemic-related isolation and trauma, students desperately need mental-health support. “When we got back, that didn’t necessarily happen,” he says. “Suddenly it’s state testing! And it’s this, this, this! Everything is ‘back to normal,’ but normal was garbage.”

Many students are suffering. But it’s almost always the most marginalized students who have the least access to mental-health supports, Bento points out.

It’s not just the pandemic. Making matters worse for LGBTQ students, nearly 240 anti-LGBTQ+ bills have been filed this year in state legislatures, most of them targeting trans people, according to an NBC News analysis.

Many of these bills have been signed into laws that ban trans women and girls from participating in high school sports, prohibit trans students from using school bathrooms and locker rooms that match their gender identity, and restrict LGBTQ-positive school curriculum. For example, Florida’s new law enables parents to sue districts if they think their child has had inappropriate instruction on gender and sexuality. The cost of litigation will be borne by districts, which already are removing curricula.

LGBTQ+ students are very aware of laws that seek to harm them, educators say—and it causes them anguish. “They’re just coming back to the rigors of school [after the pandemic]—and now this!” says Woods.

NEA and its affiliates strongly oppose these laws. This spring, NEA President Becky Pringle wrote an open letter to Florida students, published in the Sun-Sentinel newspaper. “From protests to walkouts, you are bravely showing these politicians that you aren’t afraid to stand up for yourselves . . . To our students in Florida and else-

where: We see you! We hear you! We are with you!”

For his part, Woods, an educator of 29 years, isn’t afraid either. He wears his “We’re All Human” t-shirt and answers his students’ distressed questions. But he worries about younger teachers with less job security, living in more conservative areas. Many may feel like they can’t be the educators that students need.

“When young people don’t feel like they have anywhere to turn or anyone to talk to . . . well, I know why the stats are the way they are,” he says.

NEA members and their unions are working hard to get more supports for students. In St. Paul, Minn., educators went to the brink of striking this spring to protect the presence of mental-health teams in every St. Paul school. Other K12 unions—like in Natrona County, Wyo.—are making sure federal pandemic-relief funds are spent to hire more school counselors and other professionals.

Recently, the Biden administration urged colleges and universities to do the same with their money.

But it’s also possible for individual educators to create affirming spaces in their offices, classrooms, buses, and other spaces. “Words matter,” says Bento, who introduces himself to his students like this: “My name is Mr. Bento. I use he/him pronouns.”

Safe space posters are great at signaling that you support your LGBTQ+ students but may not be allowable in all places. “In those places, you can still put something on your body, like a lanyard,” says Bento. (The NEA LGBTQ+ caucus, of which Bento is a member, offers “Safe Person, Safe Space” cards for educators to put in their lanyards.)

Bento uses the word “partner,” instead of boyfriend or girlfriend, a subtle nod to the fact that not every relationship looks the same and that some students may not identify as male or female. “Think about who is not represented [in your words, in your curriculum],” urges Bento.

Yes, curriculum matters, too. (See GLSEN’s inclusive curriculum resource.) “Students need curriculum that reflects who they are, they need positive representation,” says Bento. “And not just Harvey Milk! Not just the AIDS epidemic! Where’s the joy?”

In fact, The Trevor Project asked LGBTQ+ youth the same question: “Where do you find joy?” The responses can guide educators in creating better spaces for all students. Answers include:

- Learning about LGBTQ history;
- Learning I’m not alone and there are more people like me;
- Supportive teachers;
- Having a safe space to express gender, gender identity, and sexuality;
- LGBTQ clubs on campus; and
- Living as their authentic self.

Ms. JACKSON LEE, Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD an article from National Public Radio titled “The Census Bureau’s first ever data on LGBTQ+ people indicates deep disparities.”

[From National Public Radio, Sept. 24, 2021]
THE CENSUS BUREAU’S FIRST EVER DATA ON LGBTQ+ PEOPLE INDICATES DEEP DISPARITIES

The U.S. Census Bureau in July began asking Americans about their sexual orientation and gender identity—a watershed moment that marks the first time the federal government has tried to capture data on LGBTQ+ Americans in its large real-time national surveys.

The results so far are preliminary, but they do indicate that the disparities queer

Americans experienced prior to the pandemic have continued to endure 18 months in. For some, those disparities have grown deeper.

According to the data, which captures results from July 21 to September 13, LGBTQ+ people often reported being more likely than non-LGBTQ+ people to have lost employment, not have enough to eat, be at elevated risk of eviction or foreclosure, and face difficulty paying for basic household expenses, according to the census' Household Pulse Survey, a report that measures how Americans are faring on key economic markers during the pandemic.

While think tanks like the Williams Institute at the UCLA School of Law and advocate-led research groups have previously studied LGBTQ+ poverty, no large government population surveys, like those conducted by the census or the Treasury Department, have attempted to capture the realtime economic experiences of LGBTQ+ people.

Previously, those analyses were limited to studies of "same-sex couples," a question the census began analyzing with limited success in 1990, but that leaves out significant portion of LGBTQ+ people. Lack of accurate data on the population as a whole—and particularly on transgender people, a group that has been chronically under surveyed—hampered any federal response to persisting inequities, advocates say.

"Having this on [the Pulse survey], both as a way to understand what's going on during the pandemic, but also hopefully as a starting point to more federal data collection, is really an important moment," said Bianca D.M. Wilson, the senior scholar of public policy at the Williams Institute.

The data has only begun to be collected, and it's still too early to tell whether the differences between groups are representative of the LGBTQ+ population overall or just those who were surveyed by the census at a given moment in time.

While researchers cautioned against drawing major conclusions, the trends that emerge in the data are consistent with what other surveys have found prior to the pandemic as a result of employment discrimination, underpay, discriminatory lending practices and other policies that have limited economic mobility for queer people.

According to The 19th's analysis of the first four releases of data from the census survey, as much as 23 percent of LGBTQ+ people and 32 percent of trans people reported having lost employment in the month before the census conducted its questionnaire. About 15 to 16 percent of non-LGBTQ+ people reported the same.

About 12 percent of LGBTQ+ people said they sometimes or often did not have enough to eat. For non-LGBTQ+ people, the figure was between 6 and 7 percent, and for trans Americans, it was as high as 24 percent. About 31 percent of queer people also said they had difficulty paying for basic household expenses; for non-LGBTQ+ people it was 23 percent.

Housing insecurity was prevalent across all groups, with more than 40 percent of people—both LGBTQ+ and non-LGBTQ+—saying they were very or somewhat likely to face eviction by the end of September or October.

It's unclear how accurate the data for transgender Americans is because the sample sizes are much smaller. But it does follow what is already known: Roughly 29 percent of respondents to the 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey, done by the National Center for Transgender Equality and seen as the only comprehensive study of its kind, said they lived in poverty. About 30 percent said they had experienced homelessness in their lifetimes.

"These are sort of the systemic disparities that we observed pre-pandemic, that the pandemic has not only deepened for both groups, but also sort of widened," said David Schwegman, assistant professor of public policy and administration at American University, who has conducted research on "same-sex couples" and housing discrimination.

Wilson at the Williams Institute said that absent this kind of large-scale data collection about LGBTQ+ people, policymakers couldn't truly answer big questions about whether attempts to address economic stress exacerbated by the pandemic—like the now-expired federal eviction moratorium—were working for everyone.

But data collection is only one step toward equity.

Dean Spade, an associate professor at Seattle University School of Law who has also advised the upcoming National LGBTQ+ Women's Community Survey by think tank Justice Work, said that real change requires more than just counting trans and LGBTQ+ people at the federal level.

Counting marginalized people to better understand the issues they face doesn't necessarily mean their suffering will be addressed through policy, he noted—and trans people are accustomed to social services leaving them out or not being designed with them in mind. It's why trans people, for example, are helping each other pay for medical procedures that aren't covered by insurance, housing those experiencing homelessness and creating mutual aid networks, Spade said.

"We're helping each other survive right now," he said.

And there are still significant challenges with the data as it is. Samples sizes are small, an issue that has barred marginalized communities, including Asian women, Native Americans and Pacific Islander women, from representation in real-time data on some national surveys.

Those small sample sizes make it difficult to draw big conclusions from the data until months down the line. The Census Bureau said in a statement that it currently doesn't have additional analysis to offer on the data, though it did publish a report on the first set of LGBTQ+ data this summer, finding that LGBTQ+ people are more likely than non-LGBTQ+ people to face economic hardship.

"The primary focus has been on collecting and releasing data in a timely manner but there are plans in the future to release data products that will provide additional context," the bureau said in a statement.

The other challenge has been crafting questions in a way that takes into account knowledge gaps people may have about what terminology best describes them.

The census survey, for example, asks respondents to choose which best represents how they think of themselves: "gay or lesbian"; "bisexual"; "something else"; "I don't know"; or "straight, that is not gay or lesbian." In past attempts to phrase these questions, heterosexual people have been found to incorrectly mark themselves, economists said, so additional phrases have been added to improve clarity.

The survey also asks if people describe themselves as male, female or transgender, and some transgender people may not want to identify themselves given the rise in anti-trans bills across the country, Schwegman said.

Spade pointed to smaller studies led by advocates as important pools of information that can't be found anywhere else, since they ask questions about daily threats like over-policing and poverty.

"I think that those kinds of studies can be, to a lot of us, more valuable than something

larger that didn't ask the questions or that missed whole groups of people in our community," he said.

The real-time data from surveys like the current census one, which will be collecting responses from July 21 to October 11, could help impact policies in real time. The problem for pandemic-related policies being negotiated in Congress this fall is that this data may be coming too late, Wilson said.

"It's 18 months into the pandemic, and had that been the starting place, we would not be looking at a sample size that would create problems for all the analyses that we want to do to understand a trans-specific experience," Wilson said.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, my amendment would direct the Comptroller General to issue a report to Congress about the impact of the implementation of this act on the provision of services to LGBTQI+ persons. It would ensure the impact of H.R. 4176 by ensuring transparency in the correlation between the provision of services and one's gender identity, sexual orientation, and variation in sex characteristics.

Again, I have emphasized, we want to have truth and discussion here. We want to be helpful. We want to affirm people and have them counted. Data collection through this act will be used to monitor the flow of social services to LGBTQI communities.

This will encourage the provision of services to the LGBTQI+ community, and if there are shortcomings, Congress and the public will be informed of them so that they can be remedied soon thereafter.

Despite our many gains, the United States is not always a welcoming place for individuals across many spectrums. This is essentially true for those coming from unaffirming communities and families, those for whom living their authentic lives may come at the cost of social ties and support systems.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support this amendment because it affirms children, families, our fellow colleagues, our soldiers, law enforcement, first responders, firefighters, teachers, people who see us in the retail area. It affirms America. This knowledge about who we are can be enormously helpful to being a better America.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support the Jackson Lee amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. For what purpose does the gentleman seek recognition?

Mr. COMER. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by Congresswoman JACKSON LEE.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Kentucky is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. COMER. Madam Speaker, the amendment admits that the ultimate purpose of this bill is to steer taxpayers' hard-earned dollars to yet another demographic subgroup.

The amendment requires GAO to report on how the bill will impact Federal agency provision of services to individuals—in other words, how Federal

grant programs and financial assistance will be provided based on people's sexual orientation and gender identity.

House Republicans believe that all Americans deserve equal treatment and respect. In fact, that is guaranteed under our Constitution. We oppose the continual dividing of Americans for political purposes. This amendment is pure identity politics and an abuse of taxpayer dollars.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote against this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY), the distinguished chairwoman of the full committee.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the Jackson Lee amendment.

This amendment would require reporting to Congress on the impact of data collection on the LGBTQI+ populations, facilitated by this act, and the provision of services extended to those groups.

As the chair of the Committee on Oversight and Reform, I am committed to ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of government operations for all Americans. Reporting on the impacts of H.R. 4176 will provide transparency into the data collection and help inform our policymaking efforts.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. COMER. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, may I inquire how much time remains on each side.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Texas has 2 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Kentucky has 4 minutes remaining.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, let me offer what we are living in. There are more than 300 laws that have been passed across the Nation that are discriminating against the LGBTQI+ community. In addition, we find that less than half of these 50 States are protecting this community. That means that there is a half loaf for many in this community.

How do we remedy and educate States and local communities? We do so by ensuring that information is given. That is how you protect taxpayer dollars, that you are constructive in the use of dollars.

This is only to help with better implementation of social services that are already rendered, but such social services may not be geared toward addressing some of the populations here in the United States.

My amendment, which is what we always ask for, is making sure that we are accountable when we are addressing the concerns that have not been addressed in the LGBTQI+ community.

That is what I hope most people will see. But at the same time, I hope my amendment characterizes what Amer-

ica is: a compassionate, with passion, caring, and humanitarian Nation.

We go all over the world to fight for human rights, justice, and equality. Our soldiers put on the uniform to dignify our Constitution. Why not here in America?

Do my friends on the other side of the aisle realize how many men and women in the United States military come from the LGBTQI+ community? They didn't ask questions; they put on the uniform. I know they fought really hard not to have questions asked.

I ask my colleagues to support the Jackson Lee amendment for accountability and fairness and to recognize all of us are Americans.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1545

Mr. COMER. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1191, the previous question is ordered on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. COMER. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MRS. CAROLYN B. MALONEY OF NEW YORK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 2 printed in part B of House Report 117-381.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, Representative SEAN PATRICK MALONEY has an amendment at the desk, and I am his designee.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 4, line 22, insert after "proxy" the following: "(including a proxy of a deceased individual, if applicable)".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1191, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Today, I rise in support of this amendment that clarifies the Federal surveys governed by this bill can and should collect data on deceased LGBTQ individuals when applicable.

As we know, due to mistreatment and being stigmatized, LGBTQ+ youth

are over four times more likely to attempt suicide than their peers.

In recent years, the number of violent fatal attacks against transgender people have hit record highs. But importantly, the actual number of fatal attacks is widely believed to be undercounted. Allowing a proxy of a deceased person to respond to a Federal survey can right this wrong.

Federal surveys often do not collect key demographic information on those they study, such as the gender identity or sexual orientation of a deceased person. As a result, we as policymakers do not have the full picture and cannot accurately identify disparities or create policy solutions that serve each person we represent.

For example, the Justice Department's National Crime Victimization Survey only asks questions about the victim's sexual orientation but not about their gender identity.

This potentially severe undercount of targeted violence against the transgender community has left us making policies with one hand tied behind our backs.

This amendment ensures that researchers and policymakers can understand the experiences of deceased LGBTQ individuals and make more informed decisions as we fight for equality and justice under the law.

Madam Speaker, I urge support of this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COMER. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Kentucky is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. COMER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, this amendment stoops to the lowest level possible—in fact, 6 feet under.

It is bad enough that under H.R. 4176, House Democrats seek to subject living people, including children, to intrusive and inappropriate questions related to their private sexual orientation and gender identity. It is especially troublesome that House Democrats would allow proxies to answer such sensitive questions on behalf of others, as this bill allows. But shockingly, this amendment expands that authority to allow proxies to answer survey or Census questions about sexual orientation and gender identity on behalf of dead Americans.

If someone claims to be a "knowledgeable proxy," this amendment permits that individual to answer a Federal survey on behalf of a deceased person who can no longer answer for himself or herself.

With this amendment, someone who has guarded their personal privacy their entire life will have to worry that sensitive aspects of their personal life will be shared with the Federal Government after they die or worry that it could even be made up. How is collecting this information even useful at all?

It is hard to imagine making the underlying bill much worse, but this amendment succeeds with flying colors.

I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment and vote to protect Americans' ability to simply rest in peace.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I urge support of this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1191, the previous question is ordered on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY).

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY).

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. COMER. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MRS. CAROLYN B. MALONEY OF NEW YORK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 3 printed in part B of House Report 117-381.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise as designee for Congresswoman RASHIDA TLAIIB's amendment made in order by the rule.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 2, line 20, insert after "confidentiality" the following: "including protocols for anonymizing data collected and destroying personally-identifiable information at the appropriate time and not later than three years after the date on which the information is collected".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1191, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, this straightforward amendment requires the agencies collecting information through this bill to create standards and protocols for anonymizing and destroying personally identifiable information at the appropriate time.

This amendment is a strong addition to the underlying bill, as it ensures that the necessary demographic information collected will be responsibly destroyed to fully protect an individual's privacy.

Complete and accurate data collection is essential to informing policies,

laws, and programs that address the needs of our communities.

Individuals who identify as LGBTQI+ have been underrepresented in Federal data collection efforts for generations. This critical information has been missing from this community in all areas of data collection and has led to worsened outcomes compared to individuals who are fully counted in Federal data collection.

I am proud to support this common-sense pro-privacy amendment, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COMER. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Kentucky is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. COMER. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment which ironically highlights the underlying bill's serious intrusion into Americans' privacy.

When the government collects very personal and sensitive information, as H.R. 4176 seeks to recklessly expand, Americans' data regrettably becomes the target of malicious actors.

Too often, we see this story play out in our government, the over-collection of Americans' private information being hacked or improperly disclosed.

From the leaking of Americans' tax records to the breach of Federal employees' entire background investigation files, the Federal government does not have a very good track record of securing private data. Yet, this amendment allows government agencies to place Americans' most private data at risk for up to 3 entire years.

Republicans will not stand for subjecting Americans' most private information to cyber hackers and other wrongdoers, information that should not even be collected in the first place.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote against this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I urge support of this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1191, the previous question is ordered on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY).

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY).

The amendment was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of H.R. 4176 is postponed.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 54 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 2000

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. MALINOWSKI) at 8 p.m.

LGBTQI+ DATA INCLUSION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of the bill (H.R. 4176) to improve Federal population surveys by requiring the collection of voluntary, self-disclosed information on sexual orientation and gender identity in certain surveys, and for other purposes, will now resume.

The Clerk will report the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed. Votes will be taken in the following order:

Amendment No. 1;

Amendment No. 2;

Motion to recommit, if offered; and

Passage of the bill, if ordered.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendment No. 1, printed in part B of House Report 117-381 on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 216, nays 200, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 293]

YEAS—216

Adams	Bush	Cohen
Aguilar	Bustos	Connolly
Allred	Butterfield	Cooper
Auchincloss	Carbajal	Correa
Axne	Cárdenas	Costa
Bass	Carson	Courtney
Beatty	Carter (LA)	Craig
Bera	Cartwright	Crist
Beyer	Case	Crow
Bishop (GA)	Casten	Cuellar
Blumenauer	Castor (FL)	Davids (KS)
Blunt Rochester	Castro (TX)	Davis, Danny K.
Bonamici	Cherfilus-	Dean
Bourdeaux	McCormick	DeFazio
Bowman	Chu	DeGette
Boyle, Brendan	Cicilline	DeLauro
F.	Clark (MA)	DeBene
Brown (MD)	Clarke (NY)	Demings
Brown (OH)	Cleaver	DeSaulnier
Brownley	Clyburn	Deutch

Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espallat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahale
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)

Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Lieu (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascarell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)

Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—200

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw

Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzgermann
Flores
Foxy
Franklin, C.
Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harris

Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaHood
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul

McClain
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Obornolte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Perry
Pfluger

Posey
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel

Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyn
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Womack

NOT VOTING—13

Barragán
Conway
Gonzalez (OH)
Hice (GA)
Kinzinger

LaMalfa
Murphy (FL)
Pence
Price (NC)
Roybal-Allard

Turner
Wittman
Zeldin

□ 2046

Mr. LUETKEMEYER and Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. BERA changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the amendment was agreed to.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 293.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Gomez)
Babin (Weber (TX))
Boebert (Bishop (NC))
Bonamici (Manning)
Bourdeaux (Correa)
Bowman (Chu)
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Bush (Williams (GA))
Cárdenas (Gomez)
Carter (LA) (Williams (GA))
Carter (TX) (Weber (TX))
Cherfilus-McCormick (Williams (GA))
Cohen (Beyer)
Comer (Reschenthaler)
Connolly (Beyer)
Crist (Soto)
Davis, Danny K. (Gomez)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Doyle, Michael F. (Pallone)
Fletcher (Pallone)
Frankel, Lois (Kuster)

García (IL) (Beyer)
Gohmert (Weber (TX))
Gosar (Weber (TX))
Gottheimer (Neguse)
Grijalva (Gomez)
Guest (Fleischmann)
Hartzler (Bacon)
Hayes (Neguse)
Huffman (Gomez)
Jacobs (NY) (Smucker)
Jayapal (Gomez)
Jeffries (Neguse)
Johnson (GA) (Manning)
Johnson (TX) (Stevens)
Katko (Meijer)
Keating (Neguse)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Krishnamoorthi (Neguse)
Lawson (FL) (Soto)
McEachin (Beyer)
Moore (WI)
Moulton (Stevens)
Nehls (Cawthorn)
Newman (Beyer)
Obornolte (Steel)
Palazzo (Fleischmann)

Pascarell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Neguse)
Pressley (Trahan)
Rice (SC) (Meijer)
Rogers (KY) (Reschenthaler)
Rush (Neguse)
Salazar (Diaz-Balart)
Sires (Pallone)
Spartz (Harshbarger)
Stansbury (Stevens)
Strickland (Neguse)
Suozi (Neguse)
Swalwell (Correa)
Takano (Chu)
Tlaib (Gomez)
Torres (NY) (Williams (GA))
Underwood (Neguse)
Walorski (Baird)
Waltz (Gimenez)
Wasserman
Schultz (Soto)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Wilson (FL) (Williams (GA))

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MRS. CAROLYN B. MALONEY OF NEW YORK

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. JONES). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the

question on amendment No. 2, printed in part B of House Report 117-381, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY).

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 213, nays 201, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 294]

YEAS—213

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Cárdenas
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Ciocline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Espallat
Evans
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi

Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahale
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Lieu (MI)
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Nadler
Napolitano
Neguse

Newman
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascarell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—201

Aderholt	Garbarino	Miller (IL)
Allen	Garcia (CA)	Miller (WV)
Amodei	Gibbs	Miller-Meeks
Armstrong	Gimenez	Moolenaar
Arrington	Gohmert	Mooney
Babin	Gonzales, Tony	Moore (AL)
Bacon	Good (VA)	Moore (UT)
Baird	Gooden (TX)	Mullin
Balderson	Gosar	Murphy (NC)
Banks	Granger	Nehls
Barr	Graves (LA)	Newhouse
Bentz	Graves (MO)	Norman
Bergman	Green (TN)	Obernolte
Bice (OK)	Greene (GA)	Owens
Biggs	Griffith	Palazzo
Billirakis	Grothman	Palmer
Bishop (NC)	Guest	Perry
Boebert	Guthrie	Pfleger
Bost	Harris	Posey
Brady	Harshbarger	Reschenthaler
Brooks	Hartzler	Rice (SC)
Buchanan	Hern	Rodgers (WA)
Buck	Herrell	Rogers (AL)
Bucshon	Herrera Beutler	Rogers (KY)
Budd	Higgins (LA)	Rose
Burchett	Hill	Rosendale
Burgess	Hinson	Rouzer
Calvert	Hollingsworth	Roy
Cammack	Hudson	Rutherford
Carey	Huizenga	Salazar
Carl	Issa	Scalise
Carter (GA)	Jackson	Schweikert
Carter (TX)	Jacobs (NY)	Scott, Austin
Cawthorn	Johnson (LA)	Sessions
Chabot	Johnson (OH)	Simpson
Cheney	Johnson (SD)	Smith (MO)
Cline	Jordan	Smith (NE)
Cloud	Joyce (PA)	Smith (NJ)
Clyde	Katko	Smucker
Cole	Keller	Spartz
Comer	Kelly (MS)	Stauber
Crawford	Kelly (PA)	Steel
Crenshaw	Kim (CA)	Stefanik
Curtis	Kustoff	Steil
Davidson	LaHood	Steube
Davis, Rodney	LaMalfa	Stewart
DesJarlais	Lamborn	Taylor
Diaz-Balart	Latta	Tenney
Donalds	LaTurner	Thompson (PA)
Duncan	Lesko	Tiffany
Dunn	Letlow	Timmons
Ellzey	Long	Upton
Emmer	Loudermilk	Valadao
Estes	Lucas	Van Drew
Fallon	Luetkemeyer	Van Dyne
Feenstra	Mace	Wagner
Ferguson	Malliotakis	Walberg
Fischbach	Mann	Walorski
Fitzgerald	Massie	Waltz
Fitzpatrick	Mast	Weber (TX)
Fleischmann	McCarthy	Webster (FL)
Flores	McCauley	Wenstrup
Fox	McClain	Westerman
Franklin, C.	McClintock	Williams (TX)
Scott	McHenry	Wilson (SC)
Fulcher	McKinley	Womack
Gaetz	Meijer	
Gallagher	Meuser	

NOT VOTING—15

Barragan	Kinziger	Price (NC)
Conway	Murphy (FL)	Spanberger
Gonzalez (OH)	Neal	Turner
Hice (GA)	Norcross	Wittman
Joyce (OH)	Pence	Zeldin

□ 2056

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Gomez)	Bush (Williams)	Cohen (Beyer)
Babin (Weber)	(GA)	Comer
(TX)	Cardenas	(Reschenthaler)
Boebert (Bishop)	(Gomez)	Connolly (Beyer)
(NC)	Carter (LA)	Costa (Correa)
Bonamici	(Williams)	Crist (Soto)
(Manning)	(GA)	Davis, Danny K.
Bourdeaux	Carter (TX)	(Gomez)
(Correa)	(Weber (TX))	DeSaulnier
Bowman (Chu)	Cherfilus-	(Beyer)
Brown (MD)	McCormick	Doyle, Michael
(Trone)	(Williams)	F. (Pallone)
	(GA)	

Fletcher	Kirkpatrick	Salazar (Diaz-
(Pallone)	(Pallone)	Balart)
Frankel, Lois	Krishnamoorthi	Sires (Pallone)
(Kuster)	(Neguse)	Spartz
Garcia (IL)	LaMalfa (Rouzer)	(Harshbarger)
(Beyer)	Lawson (FL)	Stansbury
Gohmert (Weber	(Soto)	(Stevens)
(TX))	McEachin	Strickland
Gosar (Weber	(Beyer)	(Neguse)
(TX))	Moore (WI)	Suoizzi (Neguse)
Gottheimer	(Beyer)	Swalwell
(Neguse)	Moulton	(Correa)
Grijalva (Gomez)	(Stevens)	Takano (Chu)
Guest	Nehls (Cawthorn)	Tlaib (Gomez)
(Fleischmann)	Newman (Beyer)	Torres (NY)
Hartzler (Bacon)	Obernolte (Steel)	(Williams)
Hayes (Neguse)	(Fleischmann)	(GA)
Huffman (Gomez)	Pascarell	Underwood
Jacobs (NY)	(Pallone)	(Neguse)
(Smucker)	Payne (Pallone)	Walorski (Baird)
Jayapal (Gomez)	Porter (Neguse)	Waltz (Gimenez)
Jeffries (Neguse)	Pressley	Wasserman
Johnson (GA)	(Trahan)	Schultz (Soto)
(Manning)	Rice (SC)	Watson Coleman
Johnson (TX)	(Meijer)	(Pallone)
(Stevens)	Rogers (KY)	Wilson (FL)
Katko (Meijer)	(Reschenthaler)	(Williams)
Keating (Neguse)	Rush (Neguse)	(GA)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. BIGGS. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Biggs of Arizona moves to recommit the bill H.R. 4176 to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

The material previously referred to by Mr. BIGGS is as follows:

Page 2, beginning on line 3, strike “**SEXUAL ORIENTATION, GENDER IDENTITY, AND VARIATIONS IN SEX CHARACTERISTICS**” and insert the following: “**SEXUAL ORIENTATION, GENDER IDENTITY, VARIATIONS IN SEX CHARACTERISTICS, AND CITIZENSHIP**”.

Page 2, beginning on line 13, strike “sexual orientation, gender identity, and variations in sex characteristics” and insert the following: “sexual orientation, gender identity, variations in sex characteristics, and whether or not the respondent is a citizen of the United States”.

Page 2, beginning on line 16, strike “sexual orientation, gender identity, and variations in sex characteristics” and insert the following: “sexual orientation, gender identity, variations in sex characteristics, and whether or not the respondent is a citizen of the United States”.

Page 2, beginning on line 23, strike “sexual orientation, gender identity, and variations in sex characteristics” and insert the following: “sexual orientation, gender identity, variations in sex characteristics, and whether or not the respondent is a citizen of the United States”.

Page 3, beginning on line 4, strike “sexual orientation, gender identity, and variations in sex characteristics” and insert the following: “sexual orientation, gender identity, variations in sex characteristics, and whether or not the respondent is a citizen of the United States”.

Page 3, beginning on line 11, strike “sexual orientation, gender identity, and variations in sex characteristics” and insert the following: “sexual orientation, gender identity, variations in sex characteristics, and whether

or not the respondent is a citizen of the United States”.

Page 3, beginning on line 18, strike “sexual orientation, gender identity, or variations in sex characteristics” and insert the following: “sexual orientation, gender identity, variations in sex characteristics, or citizenship”.

Page 4, beginning on line 1, strike “sexual orientation, gender identity, or variations in sex characteristics” and insert the following: “sexual orientation, gender identity, variations in sex characteristics, or citizenship”.

Page 4, beginning on line 6, strike “gender identity, sexual orientation, or variations in sex characteristics” and insert the following: “sexual orientation, gender identity, variations in sex characteristics, or citizenship”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XIX, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. BIGGS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 202, nays 218, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 295]

YEAS—202

Aderholt	Fallon	Keller
Allen	Feenstra	Kelly (MS)
Amodei	Ferguson	Kelly (PA)
Armstrong	Fischbach	Kim (CA)
Arrington	Fitzgerald	Kustoff
Babin	Fitzpatrick	LaHood
Bacon	Fleischmann	LaMalfa
Baird	Flores	Lamborn
Balderson	Fox	Latta
Banks	Franklin, C.	LaTurner
Barr	Scott	Lesko
Bentz	Fulcher	Letlow
Bergman	Gaetz	Long
Bice (OK)	Gallagher	Loudermilk
Biggs	Garbarino	Lucas
Billirakis	Garcia (CA)	Luetkemeyer
Bishop (NC)	Gibbs	Mace
Boebert	Gimenez	Malliotakis
Bost	Gohmert	Mann
Brady	Gonzales, Tony	Massie
Brooks	Good (VA)	Mast
Buchanan	Gooden (TX)	McCarthy
Buck	Gosar	McClain
Bucshon	Granger	McClintock
Budd	Graves (LA)	McHenry
Burchett	Graves (MO)	McKinley
Burgess	Green (TN)	Meijer
Calvert	Greene (GA)	Meuser
Cammack	Griffith	Miller (IL)
Carey	Grothman	Miller (WV)
Carl	Guest	Miller-Meeks
Carter (GA)	Guthrie	Moolenaar
Carter (TX)	Harris	Mooney
Cawthorn	Harshbarger	Moore (AL)
Chabot	Hartzler	Moore (UT)
Cheney	Hern	Mullin
Cline	Herrell	Murphy (NC)
Cloud	Herrera Beutler	Nehls
Clyde	Higgins (LA)	Newhouse
Cole	Hill	Norman
Comer	Hinson	Obernolte
Crawford	Hollingsworth	Owens
Crenshaw	Hudson	Palazzo
Curtis	Huizenga	Palmer
Davidson	Issa	Perry
Davis, Rodney	Jackson	Pfleger
DesJarlais	Jacobs (NY)	Posey
Diaz-Balart	Johnson (LA)	Reschenthaler
Donalds	Johnson (OH)	Rice (SC)
Duncan	Johnson (SD)	Rodgers (WA)
Dunn	Jordan	Rogers (AL)
Ellzey	Joyce (OH)	Rogers (KY)
Emmer	Joyce (PA)	Rose
Estes	Katko	

Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker

NAYS—218

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Cabajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Chu
Ciilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael
F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espallat
Evans
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)

NOT VOTING—9

Conway
Gonzalez (OH)
Hice (GA)

Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Upton
Valadao

Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Womack

Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Grijalva
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schneider
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

□ 2110

Mr. MASSIE changed his vote from
“nay” to “yea.”

So the motion to recommit was re-
jected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE

RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Gomez)
Babin (Weber
(TX))
Barragán
(Correa)
Boebert (Bishop
(NC))
Bonamici
(Manning)
Bourdeaux
(Neguse)
Bowman (Chu)
Brown (MD)
(Trone)
Bush (Williams
(GA))
Cárdenas
(Gomez)
Carter (LA)
(Williams
(GA))
Carter (TX)
(Weber (TX))
Cherfilus-
McCormick
(Williams
(GA))
Cohen (Beyer)
Comer
(Reschenthaler)
Connolly (Beyer)
Costa (Correa)
Crist (Soto)
Davis, Danny K.
(Gomez)
DeSaulnier
(Beyer)
Doyle, Michael
F. (Pallone)
Fletcher
(Pallone)
Frankel, Lois
(Kuster)
Garcia (IL)
(Beyer)
Gohmert (Weber
(TX))
Gosar (Weber
(TX))
Gottheimer
(Neguse)
Grijalva (Gomez)
Guest
(Fleischmann)
Hartzler (Bacon)
Hayes (Neguse)
Huffman (Gomez)
Jacobs (NY)
(Smucker)
Jayapal (Gomez)
Jeffries (Neguse)
Johnson (GA)
(Manning)
Johnson (TX)
(Stevens)
Katko (Meijer)
Keating (Neguse)
Kirkpatrick
(Pallone)
Krishnamoorthi
(Neguse)
LaMalfa (Rouzer)
Lawson (FL)
(Soto)
McEachin
(Beyer)
Moore (WI)
Moulton
(Stevens)
Nehls (Cawthorn)
Newman (Beyer)
Palazzo
(Fleischmann)
Pascarell
(Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Neguse)
Pressley
(Trahan)
Rice (SC)
(Meijer)
Rogers (KY)
(Reschenthaler)
Rush (Neguse)
Salazar (Diaz-
Balart)
Sires (Pallone)
Spartz
(Harshbarger)
Stansbury
(Stevens)
Strickland
(Neguse)
Suozi (Neguse)
Swalwell
(Correa)
Takano (Chu)
Tlaib (Gomez)
Torres (NY)
(Williams
(GA))
Underwood
(Neguse)
Walorski (Baird)
Waltz (Gimenez)
Wasserman
Schultz (Soto)
Watson Coleman
(Pallone)
Wilson (FL)
(Williams
(GA))

Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascarell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush

NAYS—201

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Billirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Franklin, C.
Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern

Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schneider
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The
question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the
Speaker pro tempore announced that
the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. BIGGS. Mr. Speaker, on that I
demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursu-
ant to section 3(s) of House Resolution
8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—yeas 220, nays
201, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 296]

YEAS—220

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Cabajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Chu
Ciilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael
F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espallat
Evans
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois

Herrrell
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Flores
Foxy
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meijer

Meuser	Rogers (AL)	Stewart
Miller (IL)	Rogers (KY)	Taylor
Miller (WV)	Rose	Tenney
Miller-Meeks	Rosendale	Thompson (PA)
Moolenaar	Rouzer	Tiffany
Mooney	Roy	Timmons
Moore (AL)	Rutherford	Upton
Moore (UT)	Salazar	Valadao
Mullin	Scalise	Van Drew
Murphy (NC)	Schweikert	Van Dyne
Nehls	Scott, Austin	Wagner
Newhouse	Sessions	Walberg
Norman	Simpson	Walorski
Obernolte	Smith (MO)	Waltz
Owens	Smith (NE)	Weber (TX)
Palazzo	Smith (NJ)	Webster (FL)
Palmer	Smucker	Wenstrup
Perry	Spartz	Westerman
Pfleger	Stauber	Williams (TX)
Posey	Steel	Wilson (SC)
Reschenthaler	Stefanik	Womack
Rice (SC)	Steil	
Rodgers (WA)	Steube	

NOT VOTING—8

Conway	Pence	Wittman
Gonzalez (OH)	Price (NC)	Zeldin
Hice (GA)	Turner	

□ 2120

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: “A bill to improve Federal populations surveys by requiring the collection of voluntary, self-disclosed information on sexual orientation, gender identity, and variations in sex characteristics in certain surveys, and for other purposes.”.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Gomez)	Frankel, Lois	Newman (Beyer)
Babin (Weber)	(Kuster)	Palazzo
(TX)	Garcia (IL)	(Fleischmann)
Barragán	(Beyer)	Pascarell
(Correa)	Gohmert (Weber	(Pallone)
Boebert (Bishop	(TX))	Payne (Pallone)
(NC))	Gosar (Weber	Porter (Neguse)
Bonamici	(TX))	Pressley
(Manning)	Gottheimer	(Trahan)
Bourdeaux	(Neguse)	Rice (SC)
(Correa)	Grijalva (Gomez)	(Meijer)
Bowman (Chu)	Guest	Rogers (KY)
Brown (MD)	(Fleischmann)	(Reschenthaler)
(Trone)	Hartzler (Bacon)	Rush (Neguse)
Bush (Williams	Hayes (Neguse)	Salazar (Diaz-
(GA))	Huffman (Gomez)	Balart)
Cárdenas	Jacobs (NY)	Sires (Pallone)
(Gomez)	(Smucker)	Spartz
Carter (LA)	Jayapal (Gomez)	(Harshbarger)
(Williams	Jeffries (Neguse)	Stansbury
(GA))	Johnson (GA)	(Stevens)
Carter (TX)	(Manning)	Strickland
(Weber (TX))	Johnson (TX)	(Neguse)
Cherfilus-	(Stevens)	Suozi (Neguse)
McCormick	Katko (Meijer)	Swalwell
(Williams	Keating (Neguse)	(Correa)
(GA))	Kinzing	Takano (Chu)
Cohen (Beyer)	(Meijer)	Tlaib (Gomez)
Comer	Kirkpatrick	Torres (NY)
(Reschenthaler)	(Pallone)	(Williams
Connolly (Beyer)	Krishnamoorthi	(GA))
Costa (Correa)	(Neguse)	Underwood
Crist (Soto)	LaMalfa (Rouzer)	(Neguse)
Davis, Danny K.	Lawson (FL)	Walorski (Baird)
(Gomez)	(Soto)	Waltz (Gimenez)
DeSaulnier	McEachin	Wasserman
(Beyer)	(Beyer)	Schultz (Soto)
Doyle, Michael	Moore (WI)	Watson Coleman
F. (Pallone)	(Beyer)	(Pallone)
Fletcher	Moulton	Wilson (FL)
(Pallone)	(Stevens)	(Williams
	Nehls (Cawthorn)	(GA))

HONORING SENATOR CLAIBORNE
PELL'S LEGACY

(Mr. LANGEVIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Pell grant, a Federal program named after my mentor, role model, and friend, the late Senator Claiborne Pell, who proudly served Rhode Island for 40 years in the United States Senate.

Senator Pell was one of Rhode Island's finest statesmen who embodied the highest ideals of public service. He was also a fierce advocate of education and deeply believed in supporting the next generation of American leaders. In fact, one of the reasons I am here today is because of Senator Pell.

When I interned in his office as a 19-year-old college student, Senator Pell placed his faith in me, and it was one of the things that inspired me to run for office myself.

It is only fitting that the grant program which bears Senator Pell's name is now the single largest source of Federal grant aid for undergraduate students.

Last year, over 6 million students received \$27 billion in Pell grants to help them complete a college degree. Pell grants have made higher education accessible and affordable for tens of millions of Americans, which I know made Senator Pell enormously proud.

Mr. Speaker, it has been 13 years since we lost Senator Pell, but his remarkable legacy lives on.

CELEBRATING 50TH ANNIVERSARY
OF PELL GRANTS

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, today is the 50th anniversary of the Pell Grant Program.

This program was authorized in 1972 to provide direct financial aid to low-income students for access to higher education and the opportunity to pursue their full potential.

The effort that year was bipartisan, and the program maintains bipartisan support today, 50 years later.

More than 80 million students have received the Pell grant to attend college, and currently, 7 million students, about 40 percent of undergraduates, are utilizing the Pell grant to earn a degree today.

At Pennsylvania's land-grant institution, Penn State University, annually, about 18,000 students are using the Pell grant to access and afford a great degree at 20 undergraduate campuses throughout the Commonwealth, including two Penn State campuses in the counties I serve.

Mr. Speaker, for individuals, this program is critically important to access and affordability, but it also encourages degree completion, on-time graduation, and lower levels of student debt. For the Nation, this program is an essential investment to maintaining

and strengthening our Nation's skilled workforce and enhancing global economic competitiveness.

RECOGNIZING AND
CONGRATULATING SKEEK FRAZEE

(Ms. PINGREE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate a great Mainer, Skeek Frazee.

Skeek is retiring this month after 12 dedicated years of constituent service to the people of Maine's First District.

I believe the great majority of us who work in this institution do so because we want to make life better for our neighbors. Skeek exemplifies that spirit.

For over a decade, she has committed herself to some of the most challenging and sensitive cases that come through my office. She has fought for asylum seekers and refugees who have lived through horrors in their home countries. It is no exaggeration to say that new Mainers can build thriving new lives because of her help.

She is known across the country for her work advocating for survivors of military sexual trauma bravely seeking benefits that they deserve from the VA.

Beyond her considerable skill as a caseworker, she has also mentored countless interns; been an unfailingly generous, hilarious, and kind colleague; and become a treasured friend to so many of us in and outside of our office.

Skeek, the people of Maine are infinitely better for having you as an advocate, a neighbor, and a friend. We will miss you dearly, and we wish you the very best in your next chapter.

□ 2130

HONORING PAT COOPER

(Mr. CARTER of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Pat Cooper for her achievement of being named the 2022 M.H. “Woody” Woodside Community Champion of the Year. Pat Cooper is the owner of a not-so-small business known as Berkshire Hathaway HomeServices Hodnett Cooper Real Estate in St. Simons, Georgia. The M.H. “Woody” Woodside Community Champion of the Year is given out to a small business that gives back to local nonprofits, events, and organizations through their time and resources to better their community.

The founder of the company and Pat's father, Roy Hodnett, built this company and made giving back to his community the foundation of his business. Pat has continued that passion for service with her team of Realtors,

staff, and leadership helping give back both financially and with their time through the organizations they support, including Hospice of the Golden Isles, Boys and Girls Club of Southeast Georgia, the American Cancer Society, and many more.

Among their service to organizations, members of the company have also given back to their community by playing roles in community initiatives such as SPLOST and zoning issues to enhance the quality of life in the Golden Isles.

Congratulations to Pat. I commend her for her incredible service to her community.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE HOUSTON PRIDE COMMUNITY

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Houston pride community and the 44th annual pride parade in Houston and to celebrate the caucus that has fought against HIV/AIDS, political empowerment, educating the public, and helping those in the LGBTQI community who could not help themselves.

I congratulate them for a stupendous commitment to civic participation in our State and in our community.

Let me also say that I rise again to raise the Protect Our Kids Act, an act passed by this House really dealing with gun safety and protecting our kids by raising the age for assault weapons, by banning magazines, by ensuring they are stored, by stopping trafficking, stopping ghost guns, and stopping bump stocks.

Yes, we did a magnificent job in the House. We look forward to moving forward with legislation that we hope will make a difference. We are a part of the change, and I hope that we will move some elements of the Protect Our Kids Act as we go forward to make sure we do, in fact, protect our kids.

ENCOURAGING THE PRESS TO REPORT ON EVENTS REGARDING UKRAINE

(Mr. GROTHMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, not a lot has been said about the conflict in Ukraine right now, but it doesn't mean we should take our eye off the ball. There is a division, I think, on elected officials between two groups, and it is important for the press to identify which one of these two groups has the upper hand, not only in Congress but in the Biden administration.

Some people feel that it would be good to wrap up this war, including me. Ukraine has the second-lowest birth rate of any sizeable country in the world, and the population of Ukraine has sunk about 5 percent in the last few years. Russia also has a low birth

rate and is having a lot of people leave their country. So we have two countries that should be primarily concerned about keeping the few young people they have alive rather than engaged in a war. For that reason, I would like to believe that if an off-ramp is provided for Mr. Putin then we could end the war before we have more people dying.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the press corps to weigh in a little bit and find out where the Biden administration stands on this.

PENDING ECONOMIC DISASTER

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LIEU). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SCHWEIKERT) is recognized until 10 p.m. as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, just because we are doing some organization and because we are all up against the tyranny of the clock, I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. MOONEY).

RUGBY WORLD CUP

Mr. MOONEY. Mr. Speaker, as a competitive college rugby player at Dartmouth College, I picked up a love for the game of rugby. I continue to enjoy watching the sport as a Member of the U.S. Congress. I proudly serve as the co-chair of the Congressional Rugby Caucus, and I am honored to be an advocate for the Rugby World Cup. I am thrilled to rise today to celebrate that the United States has been named the host site of both the 2031 Men's Rugby World Cup and the 2033 Women's Rugby World Cup, a monumental accomplishment that brings the third largest sporting event in the world to our shores.

Earlier this year, my caucus co-chair, Democrat ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON, and I introduced a bipartisan concurrent resolution to recognize and support the efforts of USA Rugby and its partners to bring upcoming Rugby World Cup tournaments to the United States. Rugby is one of the fastest growing sports in the United States with more than 100,000 USA Rugby members playing in over 2,500 clubs nationwide.

The United States possesses all the necessary state-of-the-art infrastructure in its stadiums and potential host cities to ensure that the tournaments set a new standard of quality, comfort, security, and safety for players, fans, and sponsors. The eventual location of U.S.-based Rugby World Cup events will be chosen from a group of over one dozen cities in the United States.

Rugby is about so much more than the tailgating and tackling. At its core, rugby teaches comradery, resilience, and respect for the opposition. It is also a sport with a massive international reach. With rugby boasting 405 million fans across the globe, the Men's Rugby World Cup has become among the most popular sporting

events in the world. I congratulate all the hardworking individuals at USA Rugby who have spent a huge amount of time and effort on the lengthy and involved bid process. I would also like to recognize the efforts and vision of the leadership from World Rugby and the World Rugby Council.

This moment marks a pivotal turning point for the sport of rugby in the United States and around the world. This will be the first time a Men's Rugby World Cup has been held in North or South America. A new hosting concept has been put in place as the United States stages consecutive men's and women's events within the same organizational structure.

A projected 4.1 million fans will attend both the men's and women's Rugby World Cup events in the United States. Recent Rugby World Cup tournaments have brought more than 242,000 international fans from around the world into the host countries and seen more than 1.7 million spectators flock to the stadiums, generating significant revenue at the local and national level.

USA and World Rugby will now lead a multi-year effort to build anticipation for 2031 and 2033 while developing infrastructure to guarantee successful tournaments. Additionally, USA Rugby will use the next decade to drive significant investment in the game at the youth level, increase access to and diversity in rugby, take rugby to the next level at the high school and college levels, and grow USA Rugby membership to 450,000 members.

Bringing this event home is great news for our country and for the future of the great sport of rugby in our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Arizona for yielding.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, I am going to try something tonight because I am very, very concerned this place isn't paying attention to the numbers and how much trouble I believe we are in. My argument and my thesis is very simple: If I am wrong, I am wrong; but if I am right and this place didn't prepare because of the numbers we are seeing, then we will damage the people, we will damage the economics, we will damage the country, and we will damage our future. We are not taking it seriously enough on how the numbers are eroding and how fast—how fast—the numbers are eroding around us economically.

Now, originally, this was going to be a 1-hour presentation. Now it looks like I have 22 minutes because of the tyranny of the clock, so I will try not go too fast, and I promise I will dispose of some of the boards. As always, wave at me if I start rambling at high rates of speed.

□ 2140

This is our baseline. The problem is this chart is now a year and a half old and the numbers are much worse. The reality, 29 years from now, CBO—this

isn't some off group; this is our Congressional Budget Office—functionally says we have \$112 trillion. My back of the napkin now says \$120 trillion of publicly borrowed debt in today's dollars, not inflated dollars.

Functionally, 75 percent of that debt is Medicare. Twenty-five percent is Social Security. The rest of the budget is in balance.

Well, what happens to Medicare particularly when you start having inflation like we do?

And I represent a district that has had over 11 percent inflation. I represent the district with the highest inflation in America.

Let's actually start to walk through what many of the experts are saying. And remember, I am trying to make a very simple point here. I am worried about my country. I am worried about our debt and the ability to pay, and it is skyrocketing; and then the cascade effect of how many people are getting poorer.

Remember, in the first 15 months of Democrat control here, Americans are dramatically poorer today than they were a year ago.

So let's actually walk through this. When Larry Summers—when I am coming to the floor using quotes for Larry Summers—you have got Larry Summers. In order to do what is necessary to stop inflation, the Fed is going to raise interest rates enough that the economy will slip into recession. That is one of the Democrats, at least up until he had heresy of telling the truth on Democrats' \$1.9 trillion spending last year, and then you put him on the outs. But up till that moment he was Democrats' favorite economist.

But now he is basically telling us we have structurally built in so much inflation, we are going to have to have the Federal Reserve force us into recession.

Do you know what happens to people, what happens to poor people, the working middle class, the working poor when you are in a recessionary cycle, and how many years it takes for the public to get their lives back?

The economy is heading for a hard landing when we are now starting to see over and over and over the very economists that, a month ago, were saying we might be able to negotiate a soft landing. Oh, we may just tip a little bit of growth and unemployment and come back.

And now those same economists, a month later, are saying, no, we are heading toward a hard landing. We are going into recession.

By the love of the Dear Lord, I hope they are wrong. But if they are right, have you seen a single thing this body has done to prepare?

The U.S. economy is heading for a hard landing, and this one is important. We have got to understand. We are starting to see numbers now that—and we had a Member of the majority here, I think a couple of days ago, come and somewhere they threw out,

oh, but there is all this excess money in the people's savings accounts. That isn't true anymore.

You do understand, the personal savings rate has plummeted from 26.6 percent a year ago, functionally, a year ago, to 4.4 in April, and it continues to vault. And understand, that personal savings rate of 4.4 is below where we were before the pandemic.

If we start to hit recession right now, our brothers and sisters out there don't have that cash reserve in their bank accounts.

Do you understand the concept of fragility?

And now we actually start to see the other thing that really genuinely terrifies me, and we are going to do a couple of slides on this. And I know I am going fast but we are up against the clock here. We have a mandatory shutdown in about 20 minutes.

Treasury yields are really starting to decline. And you have got to understand, we basically had budget projections, Congressional Budget Office and others, who had been basically building analysis of what will the debt look like? And they were using remarkably historically low interest rates.

A year ago we had expert after expert coming in front of the Ways and Means Committee and other places, Joint Economic Committee, oh, we are going to be in historically low interest rates because we are getting sold as a society. We have all these people saving. We are going to be more like Japan. Turns out they are wrong.

Remember the previous slide? The savings rate from the largesse of the giveaways, just structurally we are getting demographically older. We should be retaining. It is gone. The savings are gone.

And now we are going into an interest rate cycle where they are having to start to raise interest rates on Treasuries and everything else to attract capital from around the world. If you have been watching the U.S. dollar, you understand what is going on with this.

What happens when U.S. sovereign debt—if interest rates are 2 points historically—so we go a 30-year run, and if we are just 2 percent higher than what CBO modeled last year, 2 points, in about 25 years, I believe the math is, every dollar of tax receipts, tax revenues, goes just to pay interest. There is no more government. We are just covering our debt.

Do you understand the fragility we have done to ourselves with this inflationary cycle?

The average interest rate being paid on Federal debt—and this, I know this board is a little hard to read and hard to see. But historically, go back to the 1960s, 1970s, 1980s, the period that we have modeled is way down here. This was not normal.

God forbid, if we go back to normality in U.S. sovereign interest rates, and then we are functionally running \$30 trillion of debt, do you understand

how much of—the left wants to spend money on these things. The right, we want to defend the military. There is no money.

And you saw the first board that basically said the massive, massive shortfall in Medicare. Remember, Medicare is mostly a general fund expenditure. It is like only 20 percent of it really is a part A trust fund, and that is gone in 5 years. And it has begun. It has begun.

And the other thing, it is more than what we borrow today. It is the amount of U.S. sovereign debt. And I didn't bring that board, and I probably should have, that has to be refinanced every month. So you may borrow \$1 trillion this year, but you had to refinance 5 or 6 or \$7 trillion, and every dime of that now is reset at the new interest rates.

And the higher interest costs—and I am going to do a couple of variations of this. But this is functionally, 9 budget years from now. If it is going where we think it is going, publicly held debt—you are now in the 126 percent of GDP. And most of this movement here, when you start to see this movement, it is the financing costs. It is the financing costs of this government. Because the real explosion of our demographic spending, you know, the fact that in 7 years, 22 percent of our country is 65 and older, that explosion of the baby boomers costs—it really starts—it has already begun, but it really, that curve really starts to take off at the end of the decade; at the very time we are already pushing 126 percent of debt to GDP.

□ 2150

Does anyone understand the level of fragility? It is this inflationary cycle. Democrats did something horrible March last year. They didn't listen to their own economists because they were so busy living in this fantasy world of free money. Give it away. People will love us. Don't require them to participate in the economy. Now we are paying the price.

If you are trying to save for retirement; if you are a young couple trying to get ready to buy your first house, there is a technical form for it in economics. You are screwed. Because every single day that savings you have is worth less.

If you are a saver, your savings today is functionally about 7 percent less valuable than it was a year ago.

I mean, those of you who intend to retire one day, have you actually started to think about that the value of the savings you had, if you put it in safe things like bonds or savings accounts, is substantially less valuable today. Its purchasing power is less today than it was a year ago.

If this continues for a couple years, do you understand how many more years you really need to work? Do you understand how much more savings you have to have? Do you have an understanding of how much you are going to have to help your kids buy that first house? This is not a game.

Two weeks ago, I came here, and we tried to do some of the math on the board of how many seniors. If the current inflation cycle lasts for about 24 months, we basically were trying to do the math of, okay, here is what happens to seniors' savings. It falls, the value of it. It is functionally transferred to government.

What happens to the COLA? Well, the COLA and Social Security never gets close to keeping up to the actual inflation rate because of the lag problem.

That 20 percent copay you have on your healthcare, and if healthcare inflation is almost double the CPI rate, and you've got to pay that 20 percent, we were looking at math that said you could potentially double the number of seniors in poverty in a decade.

Has anyone here actually wanted to dig into that math and start to understand? This is not a game.

I know there is a desperate attempt by the administration and my Democrat colleagues, oh, this is inflation because of a war in Ukraine. This is greedy oil companies.

No, it is not. You believed in modern monetary policy, and it blew up.

Remember, much of this inflation was structurally built in before the war in Ukraine. You see it in these sorts of numbers.

By the end of 2021—and remember, that is before Russia's invasion, right?—credit card debt climbed to \$856 billion. It is a 28 percent annualized increase in the fourth quarter of last year.

It had already begun. People were already borrowing on their credit cards because prices were going up so fast. So the way they were supplementing their consumption is they were building up debt.

I have showed you the board before. Savings rates have collapsed. We are now seeing credit card debt explode. When those hit up the wall—you see what happened 3 weeks ago—consumer sentiment collapsed.

It is because all of a sudden I can't keep financing my lifestyle by using up my savings and chewing up credit card debt.

This is going on right now. Where is the concern? Does anyone here care about people and what is going on to them economically out there, outside the walls of this building?

The U.S. economy is heading for a hard landing, and this is just functionally that same thing, once again, by other sources talking about the growth of credit card debt—or, excuse me, the collapse of savings rates.

Credit card balances, once again, really, really—from other sources, saying the growth. This is a real problem.

If we were in a time of prosperity—a couple minutes ago, I was in the back room. I saw the spokesperson for the White House. These are fine economic times. Have they lost their minds? Do they own, like, a subscription to any economic journal?

To say things are fine at the same time you can see the aggregated data

of savings collapsing, credit card debt exploding, interest rates going up, interest rates and sovereign debt, and now start to understand what that is going to mean in the financing of this government.

Now you have got to deal with the Democrats' policy set. The fact of the matter is, thank God, the Senate has a couple Democrats that actually may have saved the country—it is hard to say that—by stopping the Build Back Better and the just stunning amount of debt the left wanted to build on.

When you start seeing numbers saying that if the Democrats' package had passed, we functionally would have gone from about \$17 trillion of publicly-held borrowing before the pandemic to \$44 trillion by the end of the decade. This is if the Democrats' spending plans and borrowing plans had passed.

An absolute, absolute lie, and we have shown it over and over, oh, it is all paid for; except it wasn't. It wasn't even close.

I think in the Build Back Better, the best estimate we were able to come—and we used their math—was they were covering about 30 percent of the expenditures, and they were covering it in a way where they were going to raise certain taxes that would have actually slowed down the economic growth that we are desperate for.

Now you start to see my fear for the country. When we start to model what happens to the projected Federal debt under various interest rate scenarios—and I know I am sounding like a highly caffeinated accountant on steroids, but this is the stuff we are paid to read and understand.

We are not paid to stand behind these microphones and virtue signal. But, God, that seems to be what we do here. We do policy by virtue signaling.

Let's come here for just one moment. Here is functionally where we are at. If you start to say, okay, the mean of U.S. sovereign debt, the 30 years, the 10 years, the 20s, you know, up and down, CBO's baseline basically says we are at 202 percent of debt to GDP.

With a small increase going back to almost normality, with the historic average over the last 30 years, we are starting to hit numbers close to 300.

If we actually were slightly above historic normal, you are at 357 percent of debt to GDP. Does anyone believe this economy doesn't collapse long before that?

People run from the U.S. dollar. They dispose of U.S. debt. Can you imagine what the chaos, what the misery, what the dystopian nature of economics would be in this country if you start to run up these levels of debt.

You already saw in a previous chart we are heading toward 126 percent of debt functionally at the end of the decade. Debt to GDP. That is publicly held borrowed money.

At the same time, you are going to be up against the Social Security trust fund running out of money. Social Se-

curity recipients are heading toward a 25 to 27 percent cut. The Medicare trust fund will have already been gone for 5 years, so we still haven't figured out what is going to happen to the payments to doctors and hospitals within that.

This is not a game, and it is in front of us. If we get here a couple years from now, and all this is blowing up on us, and this place pretends they didn't know, maybe I could sit them in front of the hours I have spent behind this microphone going over the math. The math is in those binders that are sent to us two times a year.

Here is one of the things that truly terrifies me, as you start to get into the new interest rate scenarios. This isn't long term. This is basically, yeah, we start to think of what mean rates mean, and you start to add in just a 2 percent change.

That 2 percent—and this is within the current 10-year window—you start to basically add \$13.4 trillion additional—well, debt, and this marginal here is just the marginal increase because you start to chase your tail.

I have a chart, and I need to actually have it graphically made so it is easier to see. We will be financing the debt that we are financing. We will be chasing our tail, and that is where we are heading.

Now the cruelty.

Mr. Speaker pro tem, may I ask, because I am looking at the clock above. Can you tell me how many minutes I have?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. About a minute and a half.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. I promise you, I am going to use all 5 minutes.

This is the cruelty now to poor people, to the working poor, to that hard-working middle class, to those retirees. When you come to them and say, all right, let's take a look here.

Forgive the colors, but the green would have been if we had hit the 2 percent sort of Federal Reserve benchmark inflation goal. This here is where we seem to be annualizing right now, and this is some of the newest projection for the next couple years. It is about 7.4.

But when you see this bar come down, it basically means the \$100 you had in 2022, if you get to 2032, so a decade, that \$100 you have, if we stay at this sort of inflation rate, functionally, you have lost half of its purchasing value.

So you have saved and saved and saved and saved and saved, and if you start running—if the current interest or current inflation environment were to hang around for a decade, at the end of that decade, half the value is gone. You have lost half of your savings.

This is what is going on. What if it is just for 2 years? You start just doing it for 2 years, and you start to realize you have lost almost a quarter. Then you compound that out to you want to retire one day. You want to finance your kids' school. You want to do these things.

Do you understand how the difference of your earning power has to change just to make up for the loss of the value? I represent a community that is going through 11 percent inflation rates.

Then the last one in the last how many seconds I have. Please. Please. Someone hire an economist to talk to

the White House. A gas tax holiday? I mean, you can hear the economists rolling on their backs laughing right now.

Mr. Speaker pro tem, thank you for your tolerance tonight. I yield back the balance of my time.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(b) of House Resolution 188, the House stands adjourned until 9 a.m. tomorrow.

Thereupon (at 10 p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, June 24, 2022, at 9 a.m.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for Official Foreign Travel during the second quarter of 2022, pursuant to Public Law 95-384 are as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, CLAUDIA MARCONI, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAY 27 AND JUNE 5, 2022

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Claudia Marconi	5/27	6/5	Germany		1,640.00		4,126.47				5,766.47
Committee total					1,640.00		4,126.47				5,766.47

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. NANCY PELOSI, June 13, 2022.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO POLAND AND UKRAINE, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 29 AND MAY 2, 2022

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Nancy Pelosi	4/29	5/2	Poland		706.00		(3)				706.00
Hon. Jim McGovern	4/29	5/2	Poland		706.00		(3)				706.00
Hon. Gregory Meeks	4/29	5/2	Poland		706.00		(3)				706.00
Hon. Adam Schiff	4/29	5/2	Poland		706.00		(3)				706.00
Hon. Barbara Lee	4/29	5/2	Poland		706.00		(3)				706.00
Hon. Bill Keating	4/29	5/2	Poland		706.00		(3)				706.00
Hon. Jason Crow	4/29	5/2	Poland		616.00		(3)				616.00
Dr. Brian Monahan	4/29	5/2	Poland		616.00		(3)				616.00
Gen. William Walker	4/29	5/12	Poland		2,046.60		1,768.60				3,814.60
Wyndee Parker	4/29	5/2	Poland		616.00		(3)				616.00
Terri McCullough	4/29	5/2	Poland		616.00		(3)				616.00
Kate Knudson	4/29	5/2	Poland		518.00		(3)				518.00
Emily Berret	4/29	5/2	Poland		518.00		(3)				518.00
Kelsey Smith	4/26	5/2	Poland		961.00		2,842.90				3,803.90
Shana Mansbach	4/29	5/2	Poland		518.00		(3)				518.00
James Marrow	4/29	5/2	Poland		518.00		(3)				518.00
Sophia Lafargue	4/29	5/2	Poland		518.00		(3)				518.00
Erin Kolodjeski	4/29	5/2	Poland		518.00		(3)				518.00
Committee total					12,815.00		4,611.50				17,426.50

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Military air transportation.

HON. NANCY PELOSI, June 6, 2022.

BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF PAYGO LEGISLATION

(Omitted from the Record of May 16, 2022)

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, the attached estimate of the costs of H.R. 6376, the Student Veteran Work Study Modernization Act, as amended, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

ESTIMATE OF PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS FOR H.R. 6376

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—											
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2022–2026	2022–2031
Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Impact	*	3	3	4	4	4	0	0	0	–20	14	–1

Components may not sum to totals because of rounding.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker’s table and referred as follows:

EC-4399. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting a legislative proposal to reform the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s (FEMA) National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) entitled “Findings in Support of a Sustainable National Flood Insurance Program”; to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-4400. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary, Office of Legislative Affairs,

Department of Homeland Security, transmitting a legislative proposal to reform the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) entitled "Borrowing Authority"; to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-4401. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting a legislative proposal to reform the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) entitled "Establishing Financial Resilience"; to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-4402. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting a legislative proposal to reform the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) entitled "Risk-Informed Approach for a Modern NFIP"; to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-4403. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting a legislative proposal to reform the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) entitled "Disclosure of Flood Risk Information Prior to Real Estate Transactions"; to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-4404. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting a legislative proposal to reform the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) entitled "Use of Replacement Cost Value in Determining Premium Rates"; to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-4405. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting a legislative proposal to reform the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) entitled "Consideration of Coastal and Inland Locations in Determining Premium Rates"; to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-4406. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting a legislative proposal to reform the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) entitled "Multi-Year Reauthorization"; to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-4407. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting a legislative proposal to reform the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) entitled "Excessive Loss Properties"; to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-4408. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting a legislative proposal to reform the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) entitled "Flood Compliance and Mitigation Coverage"; to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-4409. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting a legislative proposal to reform the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) entitled "Increase Maximum Coverage Limits"; to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-4410. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting a legislative proposal to reform the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) entitled "Study the Efficacy of the Mandatory Purchase Requirement"; to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-4411. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting a legislative proposal to reform the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) entitled "Prohibit Coverage for New Construction in High-Risk Areas/Commercial Properties"; to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-4412. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting a legislative proposal to reform the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) entitled "Clarify Period to File Suit"; to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-4413. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting a legislative proposal to reform the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) entitled "Reduce Reporting Complexity"; to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-4414. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting a legislative proposal to reform the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) entitled "Remove Barriers to Switching to Private Policies"; to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-4415. A letter from the Policy Advisor, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Occupant Protection for Vehicles With Automated Driving Systems [Docket No.: NHTSA-2021-0003] (RIN: 2127-AM06) received April 26, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-4416. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a memorandum entitled "Regional Actions to Manage, Mitigate, and Reduce Irregular Migration"; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-4417. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's Semiannual Report of the Office of Inspector General for the 6-month period of October 1, 2021 through March 31, 2022; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-4418. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the semiannual reports to Congress from the Treasury Inspector General and the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration covering the reporting period of October 1, 2021 through March 31, 2022; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-4419. A letter from the Associate Administrator for Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting three (3) notifications of a designation of acting officer, nomination, action on nomination, or discontinuation of service in acting role, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, Sec. 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-4420. A letter from the General Counsel, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting the Board's Semiannual Inspector General Report for the period October 1, 2021 through March 31, 2022; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-4421. A letter from the Director for Legislative Affairs, Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ), transmitting the Council's final rule — National Environmental Policy Act Implementing Regulations Revisions (RIN: 0331-AA05) received May 17, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-4422. A letter from the Regulations Writer, Office of Regulations and Reports Clearance, Social Security Administration, transmitting the administration's final rule — Reducing Burden on Families Acting as Representative Payees of Social Security Payments [Docket No.: SSA-2021-0046] (RIN: 0960-A152) received June 16, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC-4423. A letter from the Board of Trustees of the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund, transmitting notification of a projection that the asset reserves held in the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund will become inadequate under the meaning of Section 709 of the Social Security Act, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 910(a); Aug. 14, 1935, ch. 531, title VII, Sec. 709 (as added by Public Law 98-21, Sec. 143); (97 Stat. 102) (H. Doc. No. 117-128); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

EC-4424. A letter from the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and Federal Disability Insurance Trust Funds, transmitting The 2022 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and Federal Disability Insurance Trust Funds, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 910(a); Aug. 14, 1935, ch. 531, title VII, Sec. 709 (as added by Public Law 98-21, Sec. 143); (97 Stat. 102) and 42 U.S.C. 401(c)(2); Aug. 14, 1935, ch. 531, title II, Sec. 201 (as amended by Public Law 100-647, Sec. 8005(a)); (102 Stat. 3781) (H. Doc. No. 117-127); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

EC-4425. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting a legislative proposal to reform the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) entitled "Means-Tested Assistance Program"; jointly to the Committees on Financial Services and Ways and Means.

EC-4426. A letter from the Boards of Trustees of the Federal Hospital Insurance and Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Funds, transmitting The 2022 Report of the Boards of Trustees of the Federal Hospital Insurance and Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Funds, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1395ddd(i)(2); Aug. 14, 1935, ch. 531, title XVIII, Sec. 1893(i)(2) (as amended by Public Law 111-148, Sec. 6402(j)(1)(B)); (124 Stat. 762) (H. Doc. No. 117-126); jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of communities were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia: Committee on Education and Labor. H.R. 5407. A bill to amend

the Higher Education Act of 1965 to promote comprehensive campus mental health and suicide prevention plans, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117-383). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia: Committee on Education and Labor. H.R. 6493. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to prevent certain alcohol and substance misuse; with an amendment (Rept. 117-384). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania (for himself and Mr. KILMER):

H.R. 8195. A bill to amend the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act to raise public awareness for skilled trade programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. GREENE of Georgia (for herself, Mr. HARRIS, and Mrs. MILLER of Illinois):

H.R. 8196. A bill To deem certain conduct of members of the groups "Jane's Revenge" and "Ruth Sent Us" as domestic terrorism, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER (for himself, Mr. MAST, Mr. COHEN, Mr. DEFazio, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. STRICKLAND, Ms. TITUS, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Ms. NEWMAN, Ms. MACE, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. BEYER, Mr. KAHELE, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. PETERS, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. MEIJER, Mr. POSEY, Mr. GAETZ, and Mr. CORREA):

H.R. 8197. A bill to authorize Department of Veterans Affairs health care providers to provide recommendations and opinions to veterans regarding participation in State marijuana programs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BOST (for himself and Mr. TAKANO):

H.R. 8198. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the process by which the Secretary of Veterans Affairs determines whether an educational institution meets requirements relating to the percentage of students who receive educational assistance furnished by the Secretary; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CARDENAS (for himself and Ms. SCHRIER):

H.R. 8199. A bill to ban certain small, high-powered magnets, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CARTER of Louisiana (for himself and Mr. RESCHENTHALER):

H.R. 8200. A bill to amend any applicable federal law to permit access to community development, small business, minority development, and any other public or private financial capital sources for investment in and financing of cannabis-related legitimate businesses, and to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to create a safe harbor for national securities exchanges to list the securities of issuers that are cannabis-related legitimate businesses; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. CHU (for herself and Mr. CARTER of Georgia):

H.R. 8201. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to increase funding for quality measure endorsement, input, and se-

lection under the Medicare program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DESAULNIER:

H.R. 8202. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to require a recall of electronic nicotine delivery systems that have not been subject to premarket review, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DOGGETT (for himself, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. BRADY, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. BABIN, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mrs. FLETCHER, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. PFLUGER, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas, and Mr. ELLZEY):

H.R. 8203. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 651 Business Interstate Highway 35 North Suite 420 in New Braunfels, Texas, as the "Bob Krueger Post Office"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. FOSTER:

H.R. 8204. A bill to amend section 262 of the Museum and Library Services Act to authorize the Director of the Institute of Museum and Library Service to award grants to institutions of higher education for courses that use only publicly available digital resources for required reading assignments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GARAMENDI:

H.R. 8205. A bill to require certain reports relating to defense access roads, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GROTHMAN (for himself, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. NORMAN, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. ROSENDALE, and Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana):

H.R. 8206. A bill to repeal Executive Order 13988 and prohibit the Secretary of Agriculture from carrying out certain requirements relating to sexual orientation and gender identity for participation in school meal programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GUEST (for himself and Ms. STEFANIK):

H.R. 8207. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to reauthorize the Border Enforcement Security Task Force program of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Ms. HOULAHAN (for herself, Mr. MEIJER, and Mr. HILL):

H.R. 8208. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize a program of the Department of Defense to promote early literacy among certain young children as part of pediatric primary care, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota (for himself, Mr. CORREA, Mr. BACON, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. OWENS, and Ms. CRAIG):

H.R. 8209. A bill to direct the Attorney General to establish a grant program with

respect to 24-7 sobriety programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York (for herself, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Ms. BARRAGAN, Ms. BASS, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Ms. BUSH, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. DEAN, Mr. DEFazio, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. EVANS, Mrs. FLETCHER, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Mr. GRIMALVA, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. JACOBS of California, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. JONES, Ms. KUSTER, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. LIEU, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. MENG, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. NEWMAN, Ms. NORTON, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PORTER, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. STEVENS, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. WELCH, and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia):

H.R. 8210. A bill to direct the Federal Trade Commission to prescribe rules prohibiting disinformation in the advertising of abortion services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MULLIN:

H.R. 8211. A bill to require the return of amounts loaned under the Paycheck Protection Program of the Small Business Administration used for illegal activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. NEHLS (for himself, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. BABIN, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. CAWTHORN, Mr. TIMMONS, and Mr. KELLER):

H.R. 8212. A bill to rescind the Executive Order on Advancing Equality for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, and Intersex Individuals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Foreign Affairs, Ways and Means, Oversight and Reform, and Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. NORTON, Mr. EVANS, and Mr. BLUMENAUER):

H.R. 8213. A bill to amend the Fair Housing Act to prohibit discrimination based on source of income, veteran status, or military status; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHWEIKERT (for himself, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. KUSTOFF, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mr. HERN, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina, and Mr. ARRINGTON):

H.R. 8214. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent certain provisions of Public Law 115-97 affecting individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SLOTKIN:

H.R. 8215. A bill to improve cybersecurity practices and improve digital literacy among

veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. SLOTKIN:

H.R. 8216. A bill to promote digital citizenship and media literacy; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. TIFFANY (for himself, Mr. STEEL, Mr. POCAN, Mr. KIND, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. GROTHMAN, and Mr. GALLAGHER):

H.R. 8217. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 430 South Knowles Avenue in New Richmond, Wisconsin, as the "Captain Robert C. Harmon and Private John R. Peirson Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. TIFFANY (for himself, Mr. STEEL, Mr. POCAN, Mr. KIND, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. GROTHMAN, and Mr. GALLAGHER):

H.R. 8218. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 619 Hewett Street in Neillsville, Wisconsin, as the "Corporal Mitchell Red Cloud, Jr. Post Office"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. WEBER of Texas (for himself, Mr. FITZGERALD, Ms. HERRELL, Mr. HERN, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. BOST, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. DUNN, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. CRAWFORD, and Mr. MCKINLEY):

H.R. 8219. A bill to transfer certain funds from the Da Afghanistan Bank to the United States Victims of State Sponsored Terrorism Fund; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. WILSON of Florida (for herself, Ms. ADAMS, and Mr. BOWMAN):

H.R. 8220. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Education to carry out a grant program to assist local educational agencies with ensuring that each elementary and secondary school has at least one registered nurse on staff; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. YARMUTH:

H.J. Res. 89. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to contributions and expenditures with respect to Federal elections; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. CHU (for herself, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. LIEU, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. TRONE, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. MENG, and Mr. CASE):

H. Res. 1200. A resolution recognizing the significance of the 40th anniversary of Vincent Chin's death; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POSEY:

H. Res. 1201. A resolution expressing support for the designation of July 8th as "Collector Car Appreciation Day" and recognizing that the collection and restoration of historic and classic cars is an important part of preserving the technological achievements and cultural heritage of the United States; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. SLOTKIN (for herself, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. KUSTER, and Ms. PRESSLEY):

H. Res. 1202. A resolution affirming, commemorating, and celebrating the 50th anniversary of the enactment of title IX, applauding the increase in educational opportunities available to all individuals, regardless of sex or gender, and recognizing the tremendous amount of work left to be done to further increase those opportunities; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SWALWELL (for himself, Ms. PELOSI, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. COSTA, and Ms. LOFGREN):

H. Res. 1203. A resolution congratulating the Golden State Warriors for their historic championship victory in the 2022 National Basketball Association Finals; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 8195.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution in that the legislation exercises legislative powers granted to Congress by that clause "to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States or any Department or Office thereof."

By Mrs. GREENE of Georgia:

H.R. 8196.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, United States Constitution

By Mr. BLUMENAUER:

H.R. 8197.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution

By Mr. BOST:

H.R. 8198.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, which states "[t]he Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States".

By Mr. CARDENAS:

H.R. 8199.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. CARTER of Louisiana:

H.R. 8200.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is introduced pursuant to the powers granted to Congress under the General Welfare Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 1), the Commerce Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 3), and the Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 18).

Further, this statement of constitutional authority is made for the sole purpose of

compliance with clause 7 of Rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and shall have no bearing on judicial review of the accompanying bill.

By Ms. CHU:

H.R. 8201.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Art. 1, Sec. 8 "The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States."

By Mr. DESAULNIER:

H.R. 8202.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

By Mr. DOGGETT:

H.R. 8203.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8

By Mr. FOSTER:

H.R. 8204.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GARAMENDI:

H.R. 8205.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 14 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. GROTHMAN:

H.R. 8206.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section VIII

By Mr. GUEST:

H.R. 8207.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. HOULAHAN:

H.R. 8208.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The "necessary and proper" clause of Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota:

H.R. 8209.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 8210.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. MULLIN:

H.R. 8211.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the US Constitution

By Mr. NEHLS:

H.R. 8212.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. PETERS:

H.R. 8213.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. SCHWEIKERT:

H.R. 8214.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the US Constitution: The Congress shall have Power to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the

foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Ms. SLOTKIN:
H.R. 8215.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Ms. SLOTKIN:
H.R. 8216.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. TIFFANY:
H.R. 8217.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. TIFFANY:
H.R. 8218.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 Clause 7: The Congress shall have Power to establish Post Offices and post Roads;

By Mr. WEBER of Texas:

H.R. 8219.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Ms. WILSON of Florida:

H.R. 8220.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. YARMUTH:

H.J. Res. 89.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 194: Mr. DONALDS.
H.R. 344: Mr. MALINOWSKI and Mr. GOLDEN.
H.R. 504: Mr. MCCLINTOCK.
H.R. 608: Mr. KELLER.
H.R. 825: Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 959: Ms. ESCOBAR.
H.R. 1004: Ms. ADAMS.
H.R. 1005: Ms. ADAMS.
H.R. 1006: Ms. ADAMS.
H.R. 1007: Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 1008: Ms. ADAMS.
H.R. 1025: Ms. KUSTER.
H.R. 1026: Ms. MANNING.
H.R. 1164: Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 1179: Mr. TAKANO and Mr. HARDER of California.
H.R. 1282: Mr. PENCE and Mr. GOMEZ.
H.R. 1330: Ms. VAN DUYN.
H.R. 1401: Mr. VEASEY.

H.R. 1417: Mr. POSEY and Mr. DONALDS.
H.R. 1441: Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 1504: Mr. TONKO.
H.R. 1596: Mr. MRVAN.
H.R. 1627: Mr. PERLMUTTER.
H.R. 1661: Mr. O'HALLERAN.
H.R. 1769: Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 1919: Ms. JAYAPAL.
H.R. 1978: Mr. MANN.
H.R. 2145: Ms. ROSS.
H.R. 2154: Mr. LOWENTHAL.
H.R. 2187: Mr. HARDER of California.
H.R. 2335: Mr. MALINOWSKI.
H.R. 2466: Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 2566: Mr. STEUBE.
H.R. 2568: Mrs. HARSHBARGER.
H.R. 2600: Mr. CAREY.
H.R. 2814: Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 2920: Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 2924: Mr. ESPAILLAT and Mr. PANETTA.
H.R. 3015: Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 3183: Ms. STEVENS and Mr. BERA.
H.R. 3244: Mr. HIGGINS of New York.
H.R. 3287: Ms. MANNING.
H.R. 3483: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi and Mr. SUOZZI.
H.R. 3775: Mr. PHILLIPS.
H.R. 3932: Mr. GOTTHEIMER and Mr. FLEISCHMANN.
H.R. 3962: Ms. OMAR and Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 3982: Mr. HORSFORD.
H.R. 4249: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 4366: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.
H.R. 4390: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 4436: Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 4624: Mr. STEUBE.
H.R. 4794: Mr. MALINOWSKI.
H.R. 4826: Mr. CASTEN and Ms. STRICKLAND.
H.R. 4917: Ms. SCANLON.
H.R. 4934: Ms. TITUS.
H.R. 4943: Ms. TITUS.
H.R. 5427: Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 5518: Ms. SCANLON.
H.R. 5562: Mr. OBERNOLTE.
H.R. 5602: Ms. ROSS, Mrs. AXNE, and Ms. WILD.
H.R. 5611: Mr. HARDER of California.
H.R. 5699: Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 5734: Mr. PANETTA.
H.R. 5743: Mrs. HARTZLER.
H.R. 5766: Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 5801: Mr. AGUILAR and Ms. SEWELL.
H.R. 5919: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.
H.R. 6026: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.
H.R. 6057: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 6161: Mr. EMMER, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, and Mrs. WAGNER.
H.R. 6165: Mr. GUEST.
H.R. 6214: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.
H.R. 6331: Mr. CASE.
H.R. 6448: Mr. MORELLE.
H.R. 6571: Mr. CARTER of Georgia and Ms. NEWMAN.
H.R. 6629: Mr. GREEN of Tennessee.
H.R. 6654: Mr. ESPAILLAT.
H.R. 6913: Mrs. HARTZLER and Mr. STAUBER.
H.R. 6965: Mr. PHILLIPS and Mr. LARSEN of Washington.
H.R. 7018: Mr. CARTER of Louisiana.
H.R. 7036: Mr. DONALDS.
H.R. 7116: Mr. HARDER of California.
H.R. 7121: Mr. BABIN.
H.R. 7151: Mr. BANKS, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. CAREY, and Mr. WEBER of Texas.
H.R. 7194: Mr. OWENS and Mr. TIFFANY.
H.R. 7213: Mr. VEASEY.

H.R. 7223: Mr. JOYCE of Ohio and Mr. OWENS.

H.R. 7465: Mrs. AXNE.
H.R. 7482: Mr. WELCH and Ms. PINGREE.
H.R. 7534: Ms. DEGETTE.
H.R. 7773: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 7814: Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, and Ms. JACKSON LEE.
H.R. 7826: Ms. KUSTER.
H.R. 7890: Mr. GREEN of Tennessee.
H.R. 7945: Ms. MANNING.
H.R. 7949: Mr. GALLEG0.
H.R. 7951: Mr. SWALLOW.
H.R. 7961: Ms. MENG and Mr. TORRES of New York.
H.R. 7975: Mr. KATKO.
H.R. 7987: Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. MOORE of Utah, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. FALLON, and Mr. MANN.
H.R. 7991: Mr. DONALDS.
H.R. 7995: Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS.
H.R. 8006: Mr. LAHOOD.
H.R. 8008: Mr. BURCHETT.
H.R. 8040: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. RUSH, Ms. BUSH, Mr. BOWMAN, and Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK.
H.R. 8050: Mr. MANN, Ms. MENG, and Mrs. RADEWAGEN.
H.R. 8051: Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 8062: Mr. FALLON and Mr. TIFFANY.
H.R. 8072: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 8100: Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN.
H.R. 8106: Mr. PAPPAS.
H.R. 8145: Mr. CONNOLLY.
H.R. 8146: Mr. CONNOLLY.
H.R. 8150: Mr. COURTNEY, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. MRVAN, Mr. MFUME, Ms. DELAULO, Ms. SPANBERGER, and Mr. MCNERNEY.
H.R. 8160: Mr. BURGESS, Mr. CAREY, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. PFLUGER, Mr. ISSA, Ms. VAN DUYN, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, and Mr. MEUSER.
H.R. 8167: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 8168: Mrs. STEEL, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. ISSA, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. MOORE of Utah.
H.R. 8179: Mr. TORRES of New York.
H.R. 8187: Mr. MCKINLEY and Ms. CHENEY.
H.R. 8190: Ms. BROWNLEY and Mr. PAPPAS.
H.R. 8192: Mr. BARR.
H.J. Res. 53: Mr. LANGEVIN.
H.J. Res. 87: Mr. KEATING, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. BARRAGÁN, and Ms. JACKSON LEE.
H. Con. Res. 33: Mr. CARTER of Louisiana.
H. Res. 174: Ms. PORTER.
H. Res. 891: Mr. HIGGINS of New York and Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.
H. Res. 892: Mr. SUOZZI.
H. Res. 1132: Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. COHEN, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. POCAN, Ms. SEWELL, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. KEATING, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. CROW, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. MEIJER, and Ms. BROWNLEY.
H. Res. 1156: Mr. GARAMENDI and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H. Res. 1161: Ms. WATERS and Ms. DEAN.
H. Res. 1165: Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. DESAULNIER, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
H. Res. 1178: Mr. BACON.
H. Res. 1193: Ms. SCANLON, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. KILMER, and Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.
H. Res. 1196: Mr. TRONE.